

## Boone County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**55**

**FATAL**

resident drug overdoses in 2022

▲ 6% from 2021

### Fatal Trends

The following visualizations depict trends for **51** fatal overdoses that **occurred** in Boone County in 2022.

Figure 2: Opioids were the leading substance marked as a cause of death in fatal overdoses occurring in just over 70% of all incidents. Fentanyl was involved in an overwhelming majority of those incidents and was the most common substance to cause overdose deaths. Methamphetamine was the next most common substance to cause overdose deaths, appearing in almost half of all cases.

Figure 3: Most incidents (67%) occurred at a residence. Commercial establishments (16%), motor vehicles (2%), and industrial or construction areas (2%) comprised the majority of the other 25%, while 8% of overdose locations were unknown.

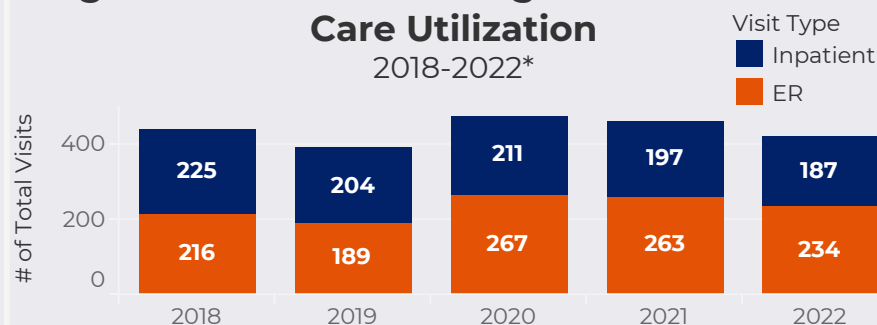
Figure 4: EMS were recorded present at the scene 16% of the time, and there were no bystanders present 10% of the time. Out of these overdose deaths, 24% reported having a current mental health condition, while a third of all victims had a history of substance abuse.

### Nonfatal Trends

Figure 1: Boone County is in the Central region of Missouri. Based on rates, the Central region ranks third highest for drug overdose related ER visits, and fifth for inpatient visits across the state. In 2022, Boone County was within the top four counties in the region for inpatient drug overdose visits, but ranked much lower for ER visits.

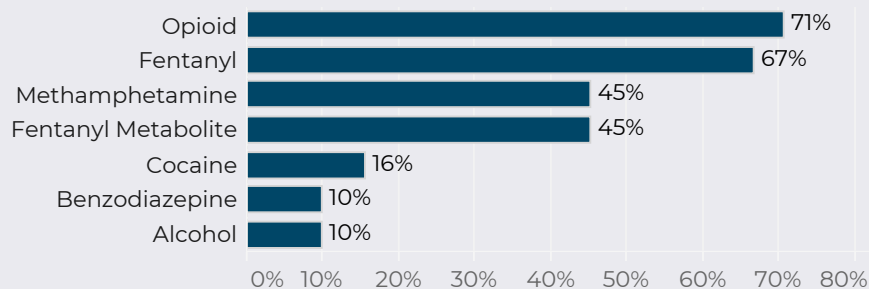
**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization**

2018-2022\*

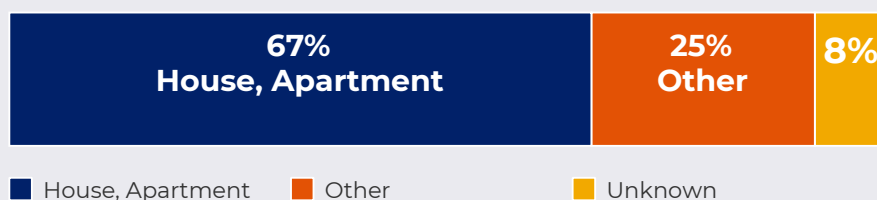


**Figure 2. Top Substances that Caused Death\*\***

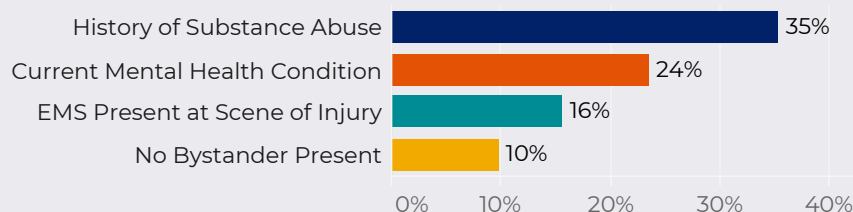
\*\* Drugs listed are those that were marked as a substance that caused death. Categories are not mutually exclusive.



**Figure 3. Overdose Location**



**Figure 4. Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors**





## Buchanan County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**39**

**FATAL**

resident drug overdoses in 2022

▲ 50% from 2021

### Fatal Trends

The following visualizations depict trends for **36** fatal overdoses that **occurred** in Buchanan County in 2022.

**Figure 2:** Over three-fourths of all incidents had an opioid marked as a cause of death and the majority of those were identified as Fentanyl. Fentanyl and Methamphetamine were the most frequent substances to cause drug overdose deaths in Buchanan County, followed by Fentanyl Metabolite.

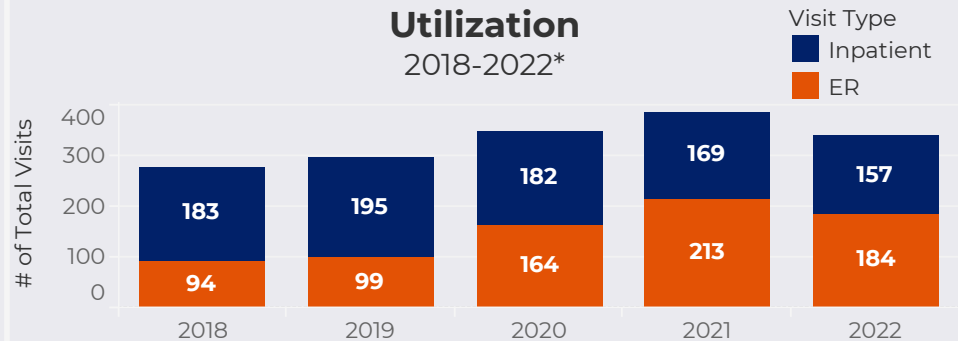
**Figure 3:** In 2022, 86% of fatal overdoses took place at a residence. Other incidents took place in other locations such as other commercial establishments (6%) and supervised residential facilities (3%). Location of death was not reported for 6% of these overdose deaths.

**Figure 4:** EMS were present at the scene of injury for 72% of incidents, and there was at least one bystander present 75% of the time. Seventy-two percent of victims had a reported history of substance abuse, and 44% had a mental health condition at the time of injury.

### Nonfatal Trends

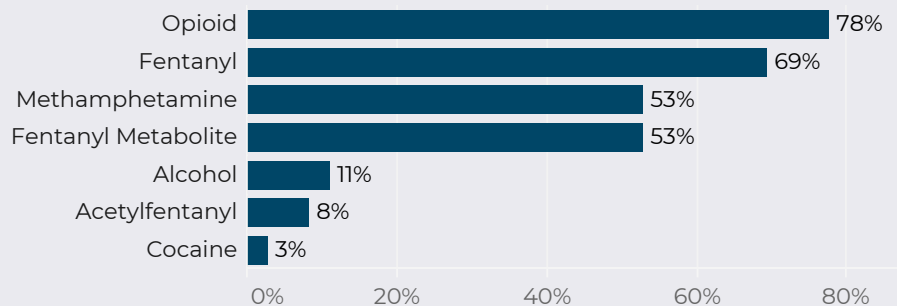
**Figure 1:** Buchanan County is in the Northern region of the state. In 2022, Buchanan County had the second highest rate of drug overdose ER visits, and the highest rate of drug overdose inpatient visits within the Northern region. In comparison to the state, Buchanan County has had the fifth highest rate of inpatient drug overdose visits.

**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization**  
2018-2022\*

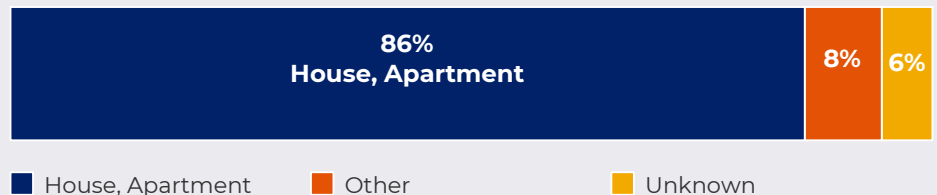


**Figure 2. Top Substances that Caused Death\*\***

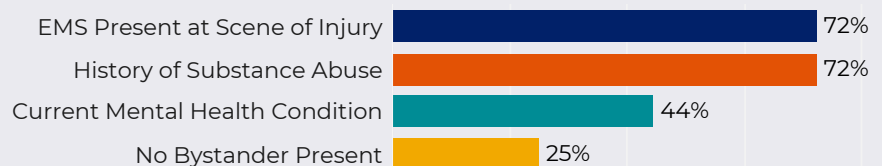
\*\* Drugs listed are those that were marked as a substance that caused death. Categories are not mutually exclusive.



**Figure 3. Overdose Location**



**Figure 4. Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors**

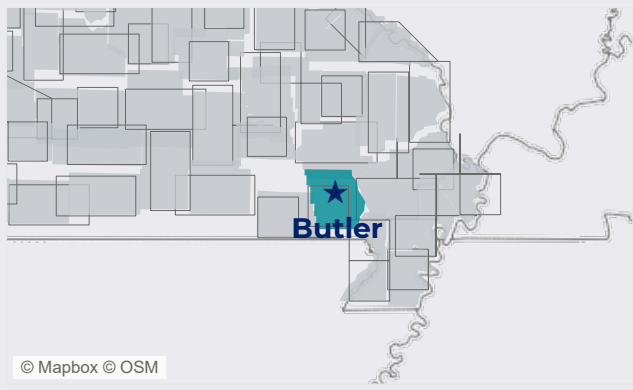


# Butler County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**82**

**FATAL**

drug overdoses in 2018-2022



## Fatal Trends

Figure 2: Butler County experienced 82 drug overdose deaths from 2018 to 2022. A little over half of these deaths (51%) were attributed to non-opioid substances, followed by non-Heroin opioids (48%), and Heroin (1%).

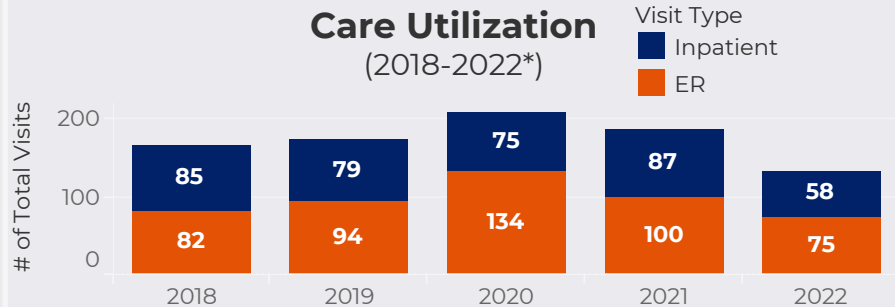
Figure 3: From 2018 to 2020, the 35 to 54 age group accounted for the highest percentage (51%) of drug overdose deaths in Butler County. This was followed by the 15 to 34 age group (34%), and 55+ age group (13%).

Figure 4: White males had the highest percentage of drug overdose deaths in Butler County during this time period. White females made up over one third of the deaths, while Black males and Black females consisted of the remaining 12%.

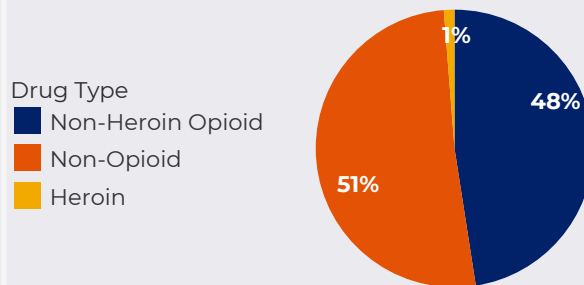
## Nonfatal Trends

Figure 1: Total drug overdose-related hospital visits have been steadily declining after a peak in 2020. Since then, drug overdose-related inpatient visits have decreased 23%, while ER visits have decreased 44%. Total drug overdose-related visits have decreased 36% since 2020.

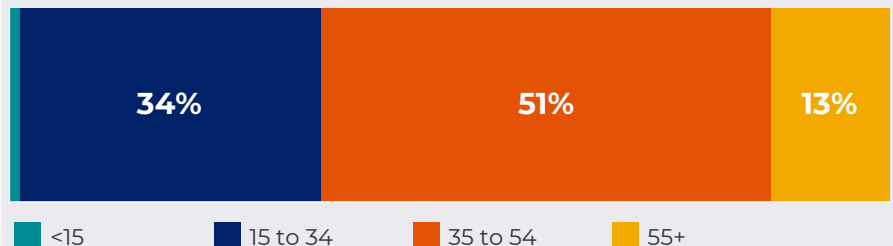
**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization (2018-2022\*)**



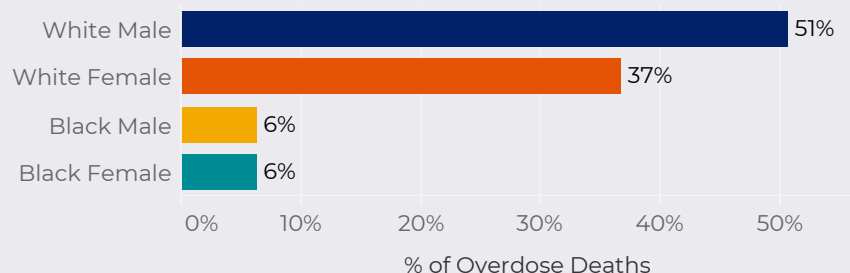
**Figure 2. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Type (2018-2022)**



**Figure 3. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Age Group (2018-2022)**

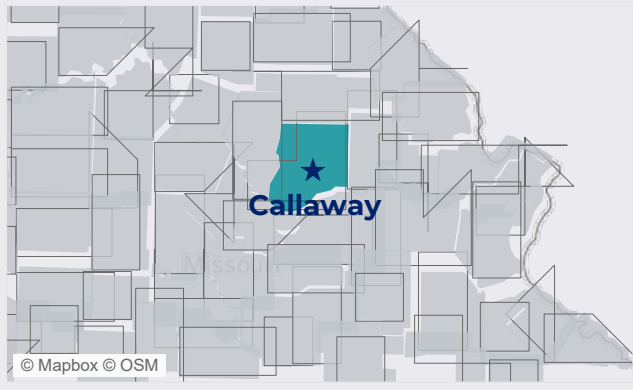


**Figure 4. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Race and Sex (2018-2022)**



# Callaway County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**51**  
**FATAL**  
drug overdoses in 2018-2022



## Fatal Trends

**Figure 2:** Callaway County experienced a total of 51 drug overdose deaths from 2018 to 2022. The majority of these deaths (73%) were attributed to non-Heroin opioids such as Fentanyl, followed by non-opioid substances (24%) and Heroin (4%).

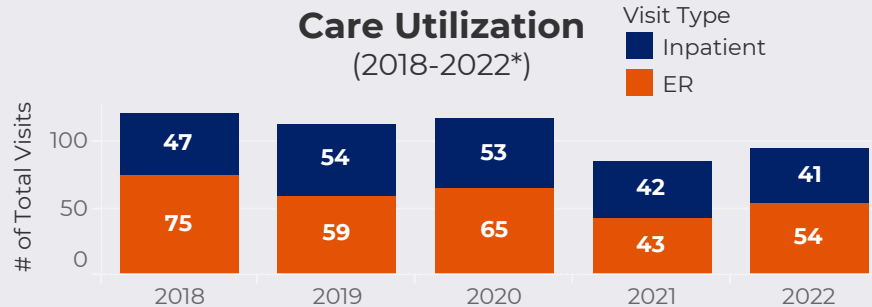
**Figure 3:** From 2018 to 2022, the 35 to 54 age group accounted for the highest percentage of drug overdose deaths in Callaway County (49%). This was followed by the 15 to 34 age group (33%) and 55+ age group (18%).

**Figure 4:** The majority of drug overdose deaths occurred to White males (70%). White females accounted for 24% of drug overdose deaths, with Black males and females at 4% and 2% respectively.

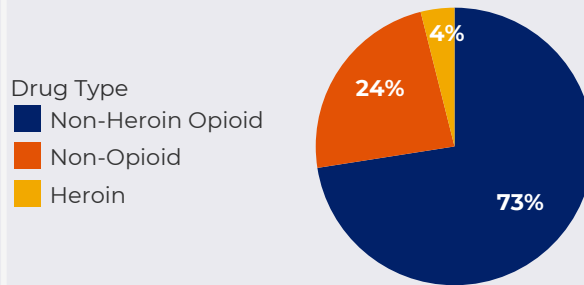
## Nonfatal Trends

**Figure 1:** Callaway County residents have experienced a 22% decrease in total drug overdose-related hospital visits since 2018. Drug overdose-related ER visits have decreased by 28%, while inpatient visits have decreased by 12%.

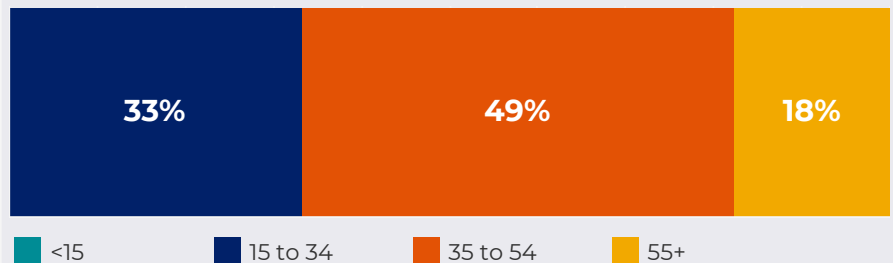
**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization (2018-2022\*)**



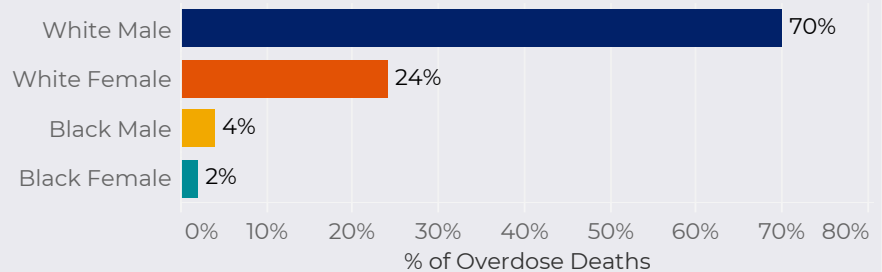
**Figure 2. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Type (2018-2022)**



**Figure 3. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Age Group (2018-2022)**

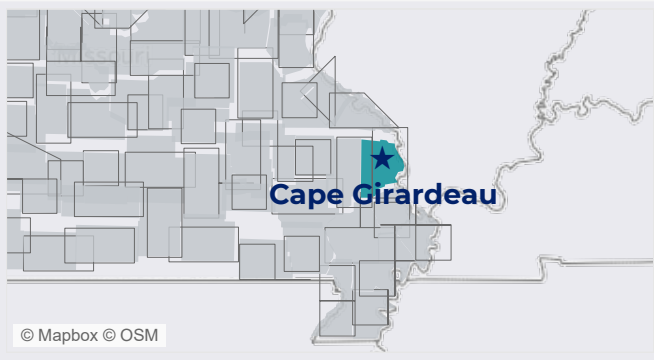


**Figure 4. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Race and Sex (2018-2022)**



# Cape Girardeau County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**76**  
**FATAL**  
drug overdoses in 2018-2022



## Fatal Trends

Figure 2: Cape Girardeau County experienced a total of 76 drug overdose deaths from 2018 to 2022. The majority of these deaths (67%) were attributed to non-opioid substances such as stimulants, followed by non-Heroin opioids (32%) such as Fentanyl. Heroin accounted for only 1% of drug overdose deaths during this time period.

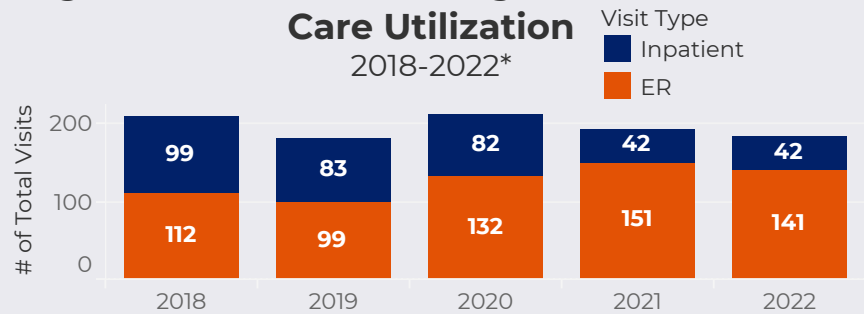
Figure 3: From 2018 to 2022, the 35 to 54 age group accounted for the highest percentage of drug overdose deaths in Cape Girardeau County. This was followed by the 15 to 34 age group (33%), and 55+ age group (20%).

Figure 4: Among drug overdose deaths in Cape Girardeau County, White males and females had the highest percentage, both at 43%. Black males followed at 8%, and Black females at 5%.

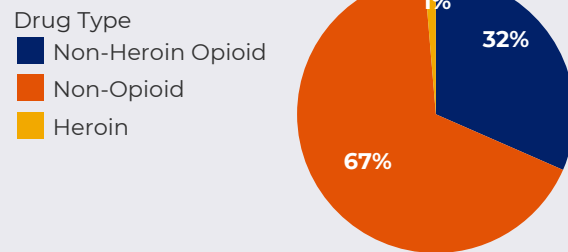
## Nonfatal Trends

Figure 1: Cape Girardeau County is the only urban county in the Southeast region of the state. Total drug overdose-related hospital visits have remained relatively steady, with fluctuations occurring in visit types. Since 2018, drug overdose-related inpatient visits have decreased 58%, while ER visits have increased by 26%.

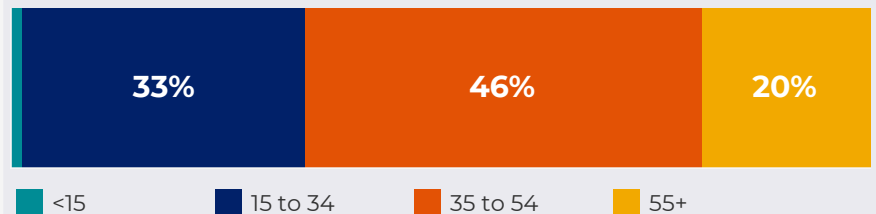
**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization**  
2018-2022\*



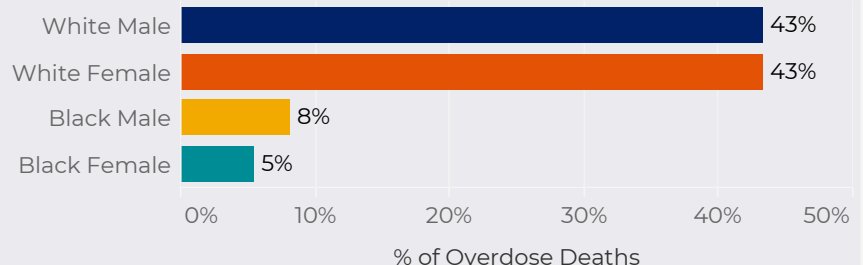
**Figure 2. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Type**  
(2018-2022)



**Figure 3. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Age Group**  
(2018-2022)



**Figure 4. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Race and Sex**  
(2018-2022)





## Cass County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**26**

**FATAL**

resident drug overdoses in 2022

▲ 30% from 2021

### Fatal Trends

The following visualizations depict trends for **21** fatal overdoses that **occurred** in Cass County in 2022.

Figure 2: Just over 70% of overdose deaths that occurred in Cass County were caused by opioids. More specifically, Fentanyl and Fentanyl Metabolites were among the most frequent substances to cause overdoses. Methamphetamine was the next leading substances that caused death, followed by alcohol and Cocaine.

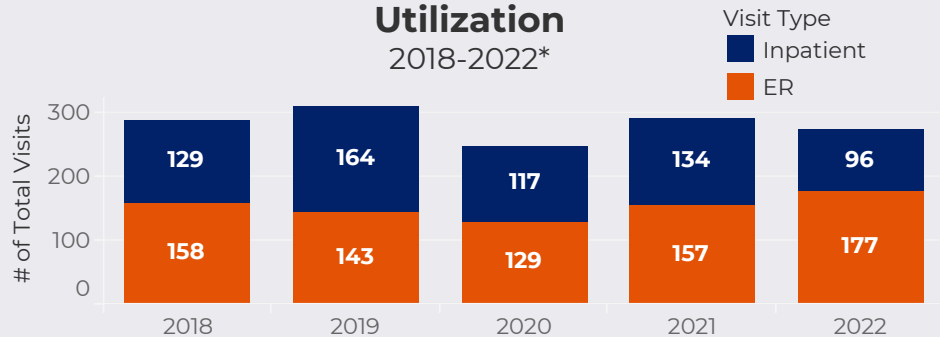
Figure 3: The vast majority of overdoses occurred at a residence (90%). The remaining incidents occurred in other locations such as commercial establishments, motor vehicles, or outside.

Figure 4: EMS were present at the scene of the overdose 85% of the time, while only 5% of overdoses did not have a bystander present. Sixty-two percent of victims had a history of substance abuse and 48% had been reported to have a mental health condition.

### Nonfatal Trends

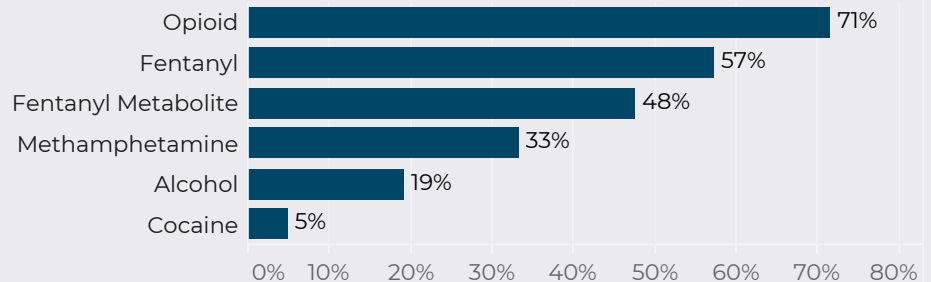
Figure 1: Cass County is located in the Kansas City region of Missouri. Cass County ranks near the middle of all Missouri counties for rates of both ER and inpatient visits due to drug overdoses over the past five years. The total number of visits for both ER and inpatient has remained relatively consistent throughout the past years, with a slight decrease in 2020.

**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization**  
2018-2022\*

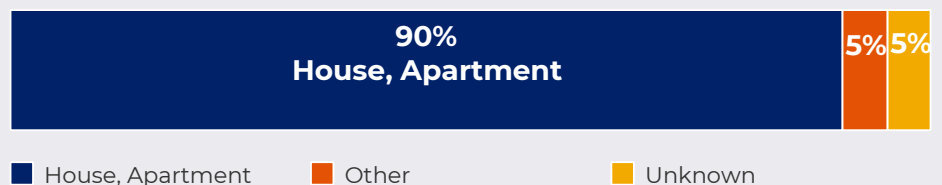


**Figure 2. Top Substances that Caused Death\*\***

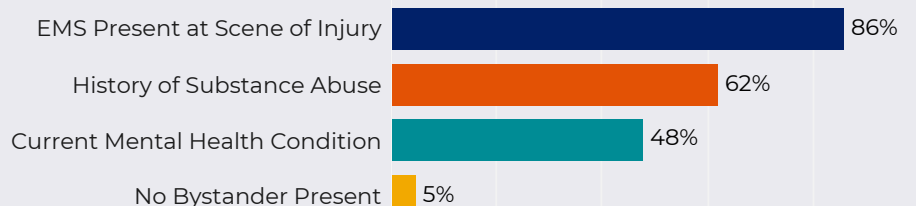
\*\* Drugs listed are those that were marked as a substance that caused death. Categories are not mutually exclusive.



**Figure 3. Overdose Location**



**Figure 4. Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors**







## Clay County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**62**

**FATAL**

resident drug overdoses in 2022

▲ 19% from 2021

### Fatal Trends

The following visualizations depict trends for **60** fatal overdoses that **occurred** in Clay County in 2022.

Figure 2: Nearly seven out of ten overdose deaths that occurred in Clay County were caused by opioids, with most of them being caused by Fentanyl. Methamphetamine is the next leading cause of drug overdose fatalities, followed by Fentanyl Metabolites.

Figure 3: The vast majority of overdoses occurred at a residence (78%). Of those overdoses that did not take place at a home or apartment, 7% occurred in other locations such as hotels/motels, 3% took place in other commercial establishments, 3% in parks and 3% in public parking lots/garages.

Figure 4: EMS were present at the scene of injury 82% of the time, and only 5% of overdose deaths in Clay County did not have a bystander present. Sixty-five percent of victims had a history of substance abuse at the time of injury, and 32% had a mental health condition.

### Nonfatal Trends

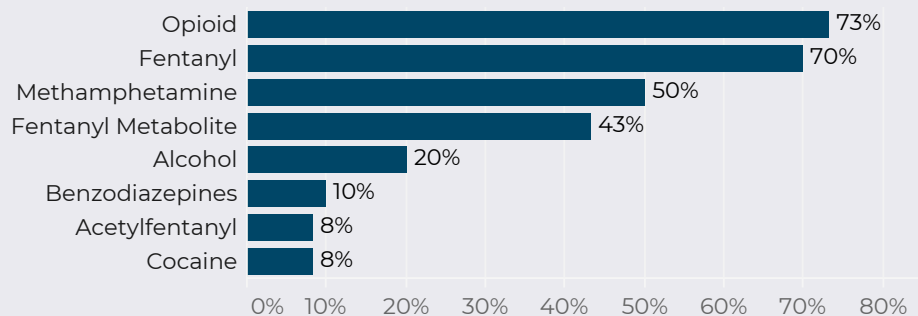
Figure 1: Clay County is located within the Kansas City region of Missouri. Based on rates, the Kansas City region has the second highest number of inpatient and ER visits related to drug overdoses. Clay County ranks near the middle of all Missouri counties, as well as counties within the Kansas City region, for drug related ER and inpatient visits.

**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization**  
2018-2022\*

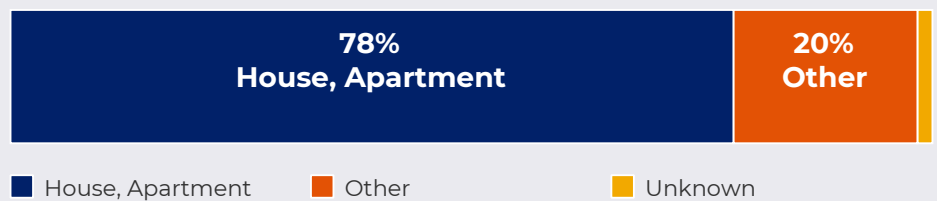


**Figure 2. Top Substances that Caused Death\*\***

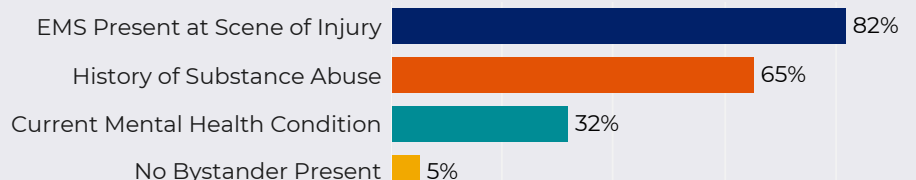
\*\* Drugs listed are those that were marked as a substance that caused death. Categories are not mutually exclusive.



**Figure 3. Overdose Location**

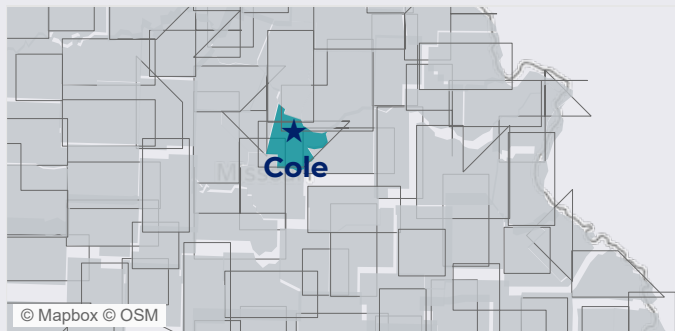


**Figure 4. Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors**



# Cole County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**60**  
**FATAL**  
drug overdoses in 2018-2022



## Fatal Trends

**Figure 2:** Cole County experienced a total of 60 drug overdose deaths from 2018 to 2022. These deaths were split in half, with 50% being attributed to opioids, and 50% being attributed to non-opioids, such as Methamphetamine or Cocaine. The majority (35%) of these opioid deaths were attributed to non-Heroin opioids such as Fentanyl, with Heroin following at 15%.

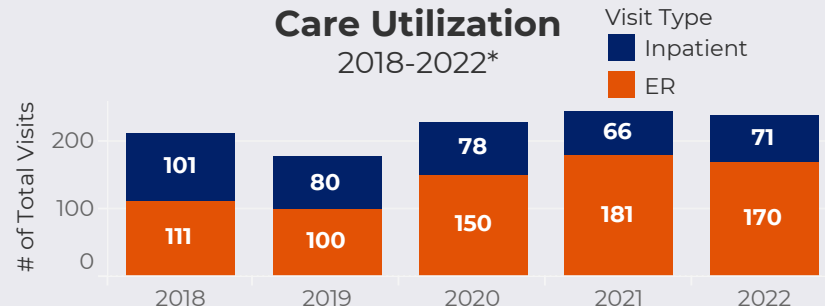
**Figure 3:** From 2018 to 2022, the 15 to 34 age group accounted for the highest percentage of drug overdose deaths in Cole County (52%). This was followed by the 35 to 54 age group (38%), and the 55+ age group (8%). Individuals aged 15 and under made up 2% of the total drug overdose deaths during this time period.

**Figure 4:** White females had the highest percentage of drug overdose deaths in Cole County (40%), with white males following close behind (36%). Black males had the third highest percentage of total deaths (19%), while Black females consisted of the remaining 5%.

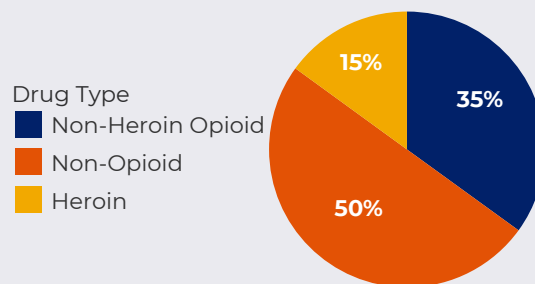
## Nonfatal Trends

**Figure 1:** From 2018 to 2022, Cole County residents experienced a 53% increase in drug overdose-related ER visits, and a 30% decrease in drug-overdose related inpatient visits. Since 2018, total visits have increased by 13%.

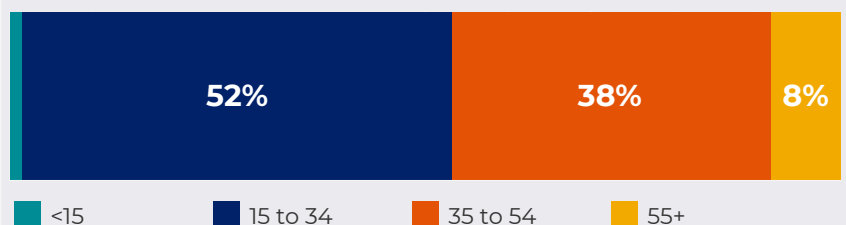
**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization**



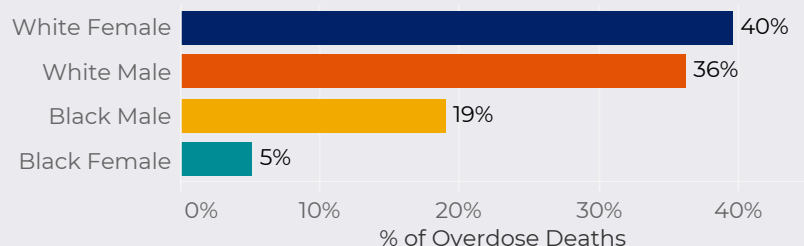
**Figure 2. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Type**  
(2018-2022)



**Figure 3. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Age Group**  
(2018-2022)



**Figure 4. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Race and Sex**  
(2018-2022)





## Crawford County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**46**

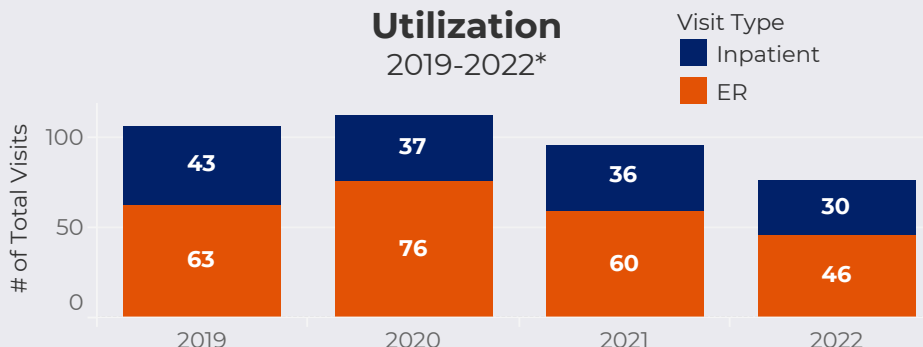
**FATAL**

drug overdoses in 2019 -  
2022

### Nonfatal Trends

Figure 1: Based on rates, Crawford County ranks third for drug overdose inpatient visits, and fifth for ER visits in the Central region. Since 2019, there has been a decrease in both inpatient and ER drug overdose-related visits.

**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization 2019-2022\***



### Fatal Trends

The following visualizations depict trends for **29** fatal overdoses that **occurred** in Crawford County between 2019-2022.

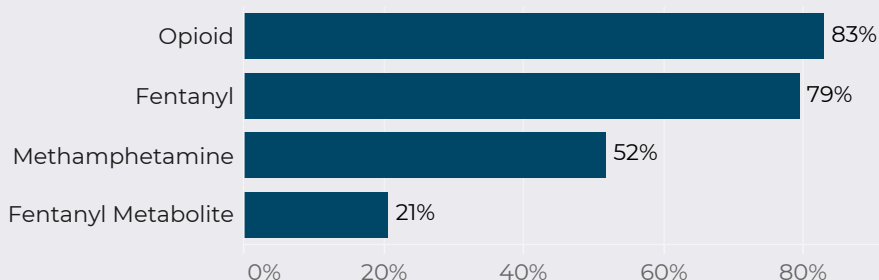
Figure 2: Nearly eight out of ten overdose deaths that occurred in Crawford County were caused by opioids. Fentanyl and Methamphetamine were among the most frequent substances to cause drug overdose deaths, followed by Fentanyl Metabolites.

Figure 3: Most overdose deaths in Crawford County occurred at a residence (90%). Three percent of overdose deaths occurred in industrial or construction areas, and 3% took place in other commercial establishments.

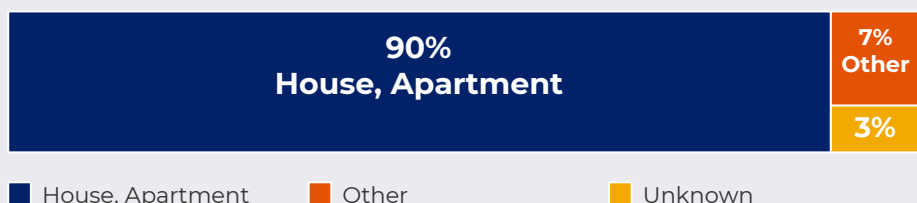
Figure 4: EMS were present at the scene of injury for 41% of drug overdose deaths in Crawford County. At least one bystander was present for 79% of drug overdose deaths. Thirty one percent of victims had a history of substance abuse and 3% of victims had a mental health condition at the time of injury.

**Figure 2. Top Substances that Caused Death\*\***

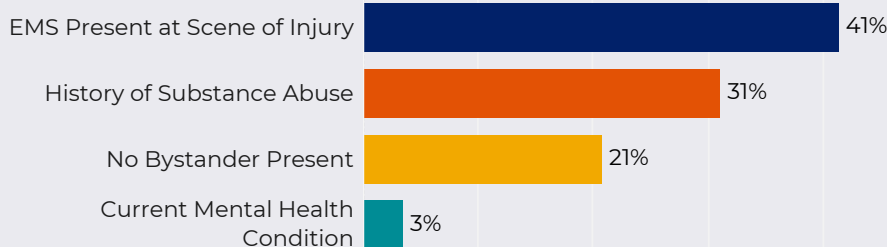
\*\* Drugs listed are those that were marked as a substance that caused death. Categories are not mutually exclusive.



**Figure 3. Overdose Location**



**Figure 4. Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors**

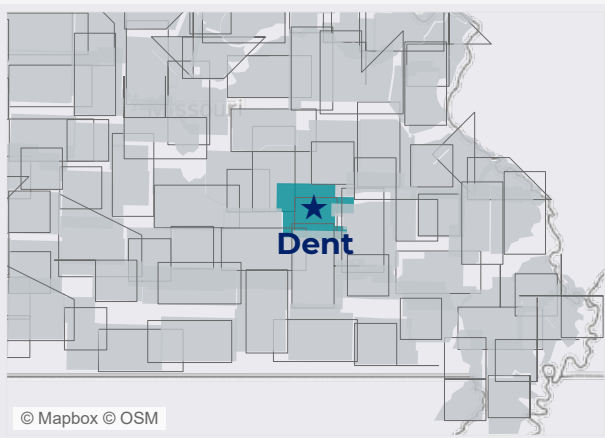


Sources: Nonfatal data available from the Missouri Patient Abstract System. Fatal data available from the Missouri Vital Statistics Death File. Data for Figures 2-4 made possible through funding from the Overdose Data to Action in States (OD2A-S) grant.

\* Nonfatal 2022 data is provisional and subject to change.

# Dent County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**37**  
**FATAL**  
drug overdoses in 2018-2022



## Fatal Trends

Figure 2: Dent County experienced a total of 37 drug overdose deaths from 2018 to 2022. The majority of these deaths (70%) were attributed to non-Heroin opioids, such as Fentanyl. Non-opioid substances made up 23% of overdose deaths, while Heroin only made up 3% of overdose deaths.

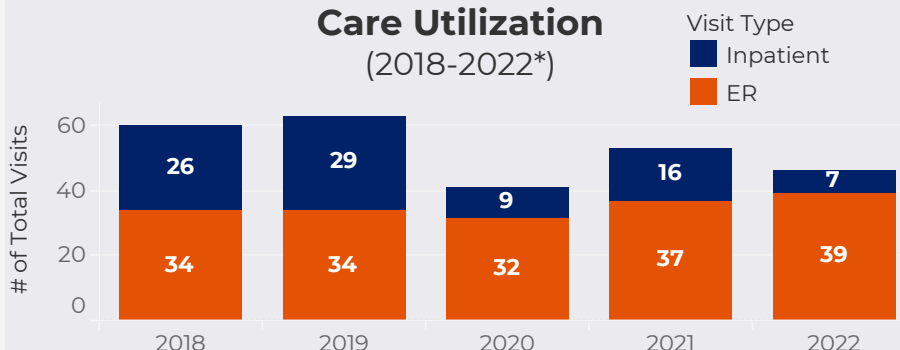
Figure 3: From 2018 to 2022, the 35 to 54 age group accounted for the highest percent of drug overdose deaths in Dent County. This was followed by the 55+ age group (30%) and the 15 to 34 age group (19%).

Figure 4: Out of the 37 deaths due to drug overdose that occurred between 2018 to 2022, just over half were male. Females made up the remaining 41% of overdose deaths during this time period.

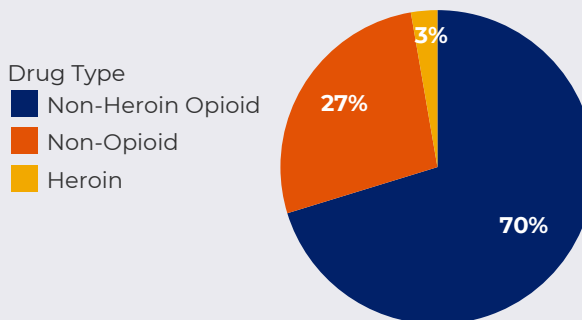
## Nonfatal Trends

Figure 1: Dent County experienced a decrease in total drug overdose-related hospital visits in 2020. This was mainly due to the sharp decline in inpatient visits. Since 2020, total visits have increased by 12% in 2022.

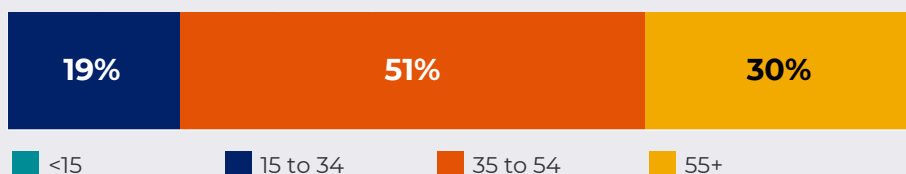
**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization (2018-2022\*)**



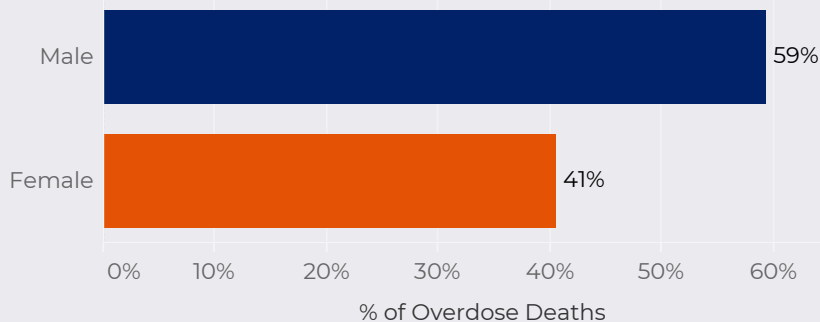
**Figure 2. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Type (2018-2022)**



**Figure 3. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Age Group (2018-2022)**



**Figure 4. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Sex (2018-2022)**





MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF  
**HEALTH &  
SENIOR SERVICES**

## Franklin County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**53**

**FATAL**

resident drug overdoses in 2022

▲ 8% from 2021

### Fatal Trends

The following visualizations depict trends for **49** fatal overdoses that **occurred** in Franklin County in 2022.

Figure 2: Nearly seven out of ten overdose deaths that occurred in Franklin County were caused by opioids. More specifically, Fentanyl and Fentanyl Metabolites were among the most lethal substances to cause these overdoses. Methamphetamine was the next leading substances that caused death.

Figure 3: The vast majority of overdoses occurred at a residence (84%). The remaining 16% took place at other locations such as hotels/motels (6%), motor vehicles (2%) or natural areas (2%).

Figure 4: Although 24% of deaths had no reported bystander, EMS were present post-event 86% of the time. A majority of victims reported a history of substance abuse (73%), and 35% of victims were reported to have a mental health condition at the time of injury.

### Nonfatal Trends

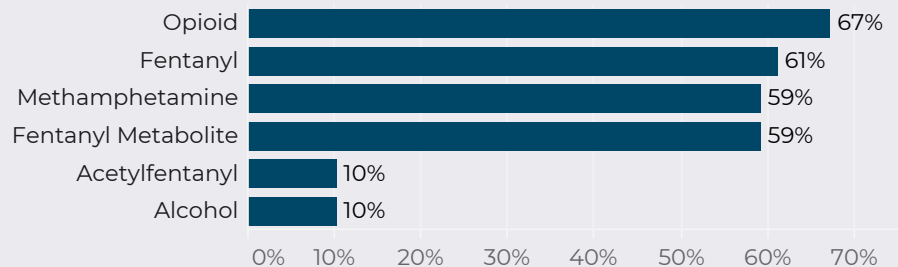
Figure 1: Franklin County is within the St. Louis region of Missouri. Based on rates, the St. Louis region ranks the highest within the state for ER drug related visits, and second highest for inpatient drug related visits. Franklin County is within the top five counties in this region for both ER and inpatient drug related visits.

**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization**  
2018-2022\*

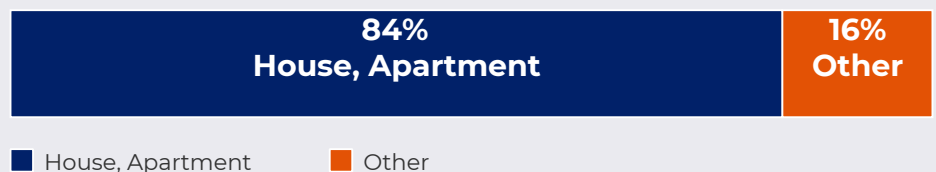


**Figure 2. Top Substances that Caused Death\*\***

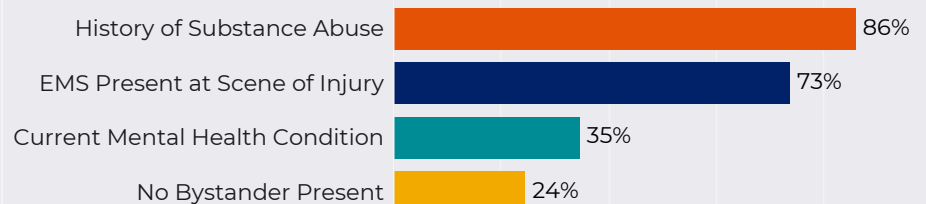
\*\* Drugs listed are those that were marked as a substance that caused death. Categories are not mutually exclusive.



**Figure 3. Overdose Location**



**Figure 4. Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors**



Sources: Nonfatal data available from the Missouri Patient Abstract System. Fatal data available from the Missouri Vital Statistics Death File. Data for Figures 2-4 made possible through funding from the Overdose Data to Action in States (OD2A-S) grant.

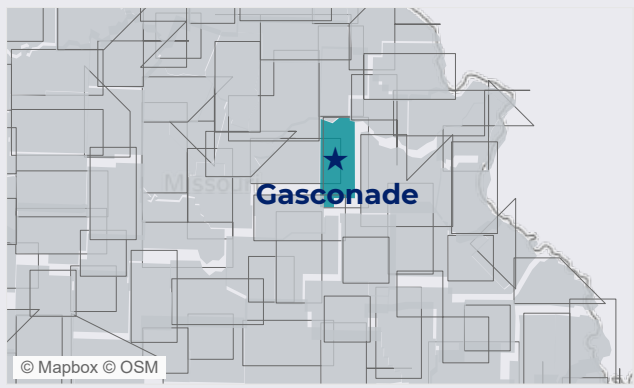
\* Nonfatal 2022 data is provisional and subject to change.

# Gasconade County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**30**

**FATAL**

drug overdoses in 2018-2022



## Fatal Trends

**Figure 2:** Gasconade County experienced 30 drug overdose deaths from 2018 to 2022. More than half of the drug overdose deaths (67%) were attributed to non-Heroin opioids such as Fentanyl, followed by non-opioid substances (30%), and Heroin (3%).

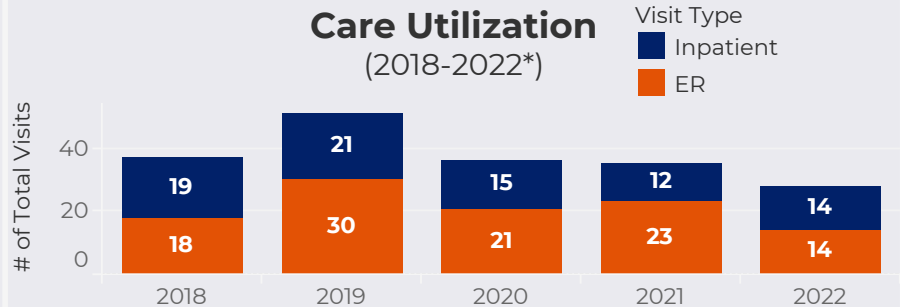
**Figure 3:** From 2018 to 2022, the 35 to 54 age group accounted for the highest percentage of drug overdose deaths in Gasconade County. This was followed by the 15 to 34 age group (43%), and the 55+ age group (3%).

**Figure 4:** Among drug overdose deaths in Gasconade County, males accounted for 66% of drug overdose deaths, while females accounted for 34% of overdose deaths.

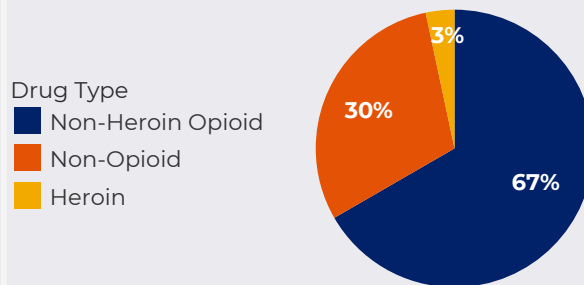
## Nonfatal Trends

**Figure 1:** Since 2019, there has been a notable decrease in drug overdose-related hospital visits among Gasconade County residents. Inpatient visits have decreased by 33%, and ER visits have seen a decline of 53% during this time period.

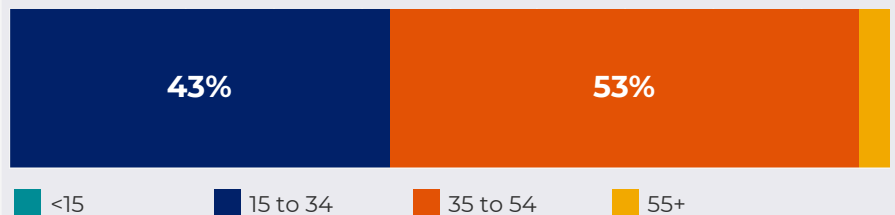
**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization (2018-2022\*)**



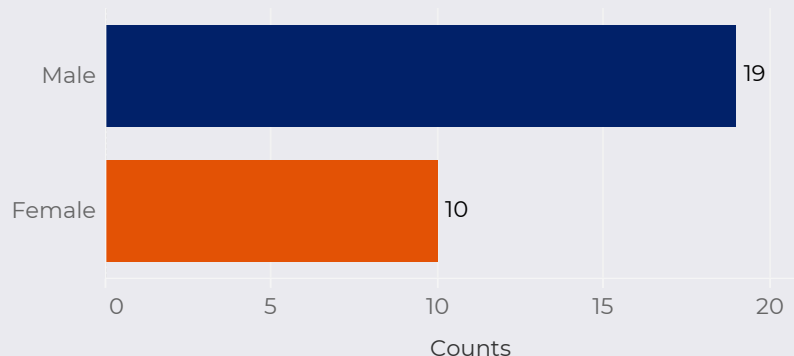
**Figure 2. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Type (2018-2022)**



**Figure 3. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Age Group (2018-2022)**



**Figure 4. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Sex (2018-2022)**





## MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SENIOR SERVICES

### Greene County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**127**

**FATAL**

resident drug overdoses in 2022

▲ **11%** from 2021

### Fatal Trends

The following visualizations depict trends for **135** fatal overdoses that **occurred** in Greene County in 2022.

Figure 2: Nearly three-fourths of all drug overdose deaths that occurred in Greene County were caused by opioids. Fentanyl was involved in an overwhelming majority of these opioid deaths and was the most frequent substance to cause drug overdose deaths.

Methamphetamine, a stimulant, was the next most frequent cause of death in overdose cases.

Figure 3: A little over two-thirds of the incidents (67%) occurred at a residence. The remaining incidents took place at other locations such as a hotel/motel (11%), commercial location (3%), or a supervised residential facility (2%).

Figure 4: EMS were present at the scene of injury post-event 58% of the time, but 19% of incidents had no bystanders present. A little over three-fourths of fatal overdose victims had a history of substance abuse, and 16% of victims reported having a mental health condition at the time of injury.

### Nonfatal Trends

Figure 1: Greene County is located in the Southwest region, which had the highest rate of inpatient drug overdose visits over the last five years combined. Of the counties within that region, Greene County had the second highest rate of inpatient drug overdose visits and fourth highest rate out of all counties in the state. This being said, inpatient visits have slightly declined from 2018 while ER visits have risen.

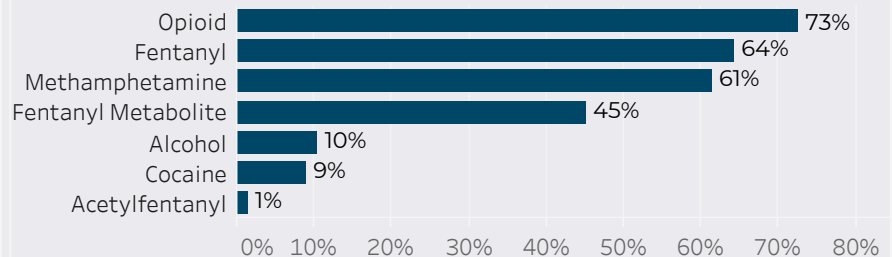
#### Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization

2018-2022\*

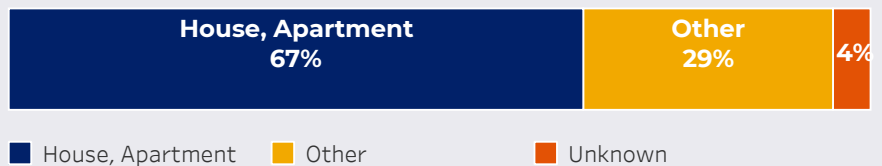


#### Figure 2. Top Substances that Caused Death\*\*

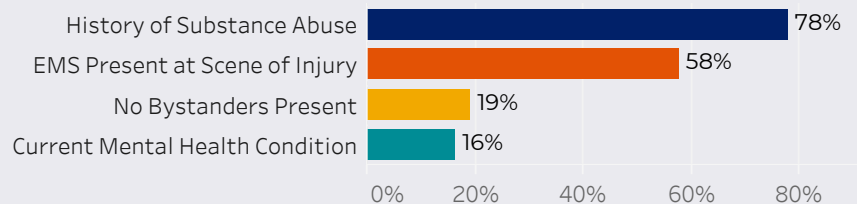
\*\* Drugs listed are those that were marked as a substance that caused death. Categories are not mutually exclusive.



#### Figure 3. Overdose Location



#### Figure 4. Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors



Sources: Nonfatal data available from the Missouri Patient Abstract System. Fatal data available from the Missouri Vital Statistics Death File. Data for Figures 2-4 made possible through funding from the Overdose Data to Action in States (OD2A-S) grant.

\* Nonfatal 2022 data is provisional and subject to change.



## Jackson County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**305**

**FATAL**

resident drug overdoses in 2022

▲ 23% from 2021

### Nonfatal Trends

Figure 1: Jackson County is located in the Kansas City region. Based on rates, the Kansas City region ranks third for most drug related inpatient visits, and second for most drug related ER visits. Jackson County is among the top counties in this region for ER visits, and the top county in the region for inpatient drug related visits.

**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization**  
2018-2022\*



### Fatal Trends

The following visualizations depict trends for **298** fatal overdoses that **occurred** in Jackson County in 2022.

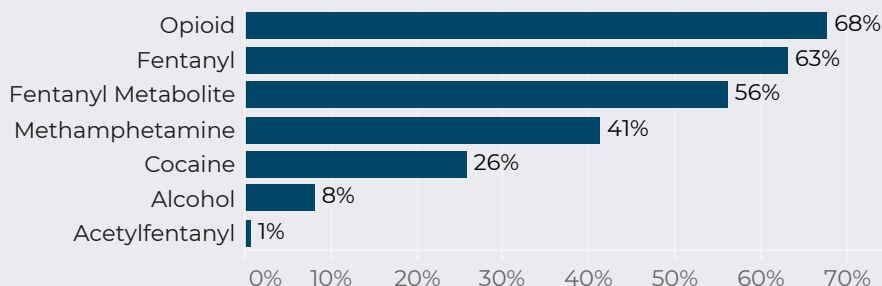
Figure 2: Nearly 70% of overdose deaths that occurred in Jackson County were caused by opioids. More specifically, Fentanyl and Fentanyl Metabolites were the most frequent substances to cause overdoses. Stimulants such as Cocaine and Methamphetamine were the next leading substances that caused death.

Figure 3: Most overdoses occurred at a residence (76%). Of those overdoses that did not take place at a home or apartment, a large portion occurred at either a hotel or motel (4%), street/road or alley (4%), or natural area (3%).

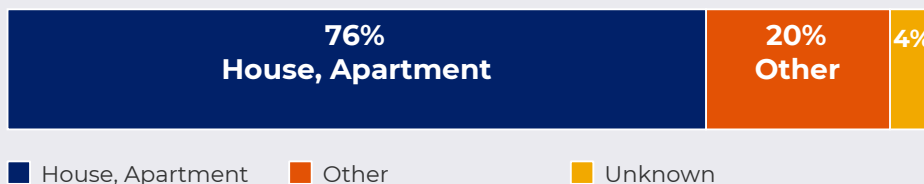
Figure 4: Although 16% of deaths had no reported bystander, EMS were present post-event 85% of the time. A majority of victims had a history of substance abuse (69%), and 28% of victims had a mental health condition.

**Figure 2. Top Substances that Caused Death\*\***

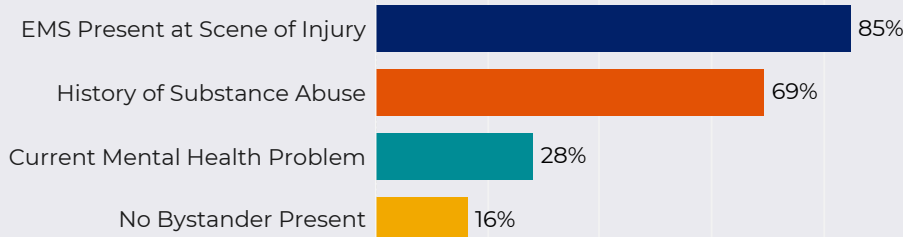
\*\*Drugs listed are those that were marked as a substance that caused death. Categories are not mutually exclusive.



**Figure 3. Overdose Location**



**Figure 4. Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors**



Sources: Nonfatal data available from the Missouri Patient Abstract System. Fatal data available from the Missouri Vital Statistics Death File. Data for Figures 2-4 made possible through funding from the Overdose Data to Action in States (OD2A-S) grant.

\* Nonfatal 2022 data is provisional and subject to change.





## Jefferson County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**107**

**FATAL**

resident drug overdoses in 2022

▼ 15% from 2021

### Nonfatal Trends

Figure 1: Jefferson County is located in the St. Louis region of Missouri. In the past five years, nonfatal drug overdose visits have been consistently trending downwards. In 2022, Jefferson County had lower rates of ER and inpatient drug related visits compared to other counties in the region.

**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization**  
2018-2022\*



### Fatal Trends

The following visualizations depict trends for **89** fatal overdoses that **occurred** in Jefferson in 2022.

Figure 2: Over 80% of overdose deaths in Jefferson County were caused by opioids. More specifically, Fentanyl and Fentanyl Metabolites were the most common substances to cause these overdoses. Methamphetamine was the next leading substance that caused death.

**Figure 2. Top Substances that Caused Death\*\***

\*\* Drugs listed are those that were marked as a substance that caused death. Categories are not mutually exclusive.

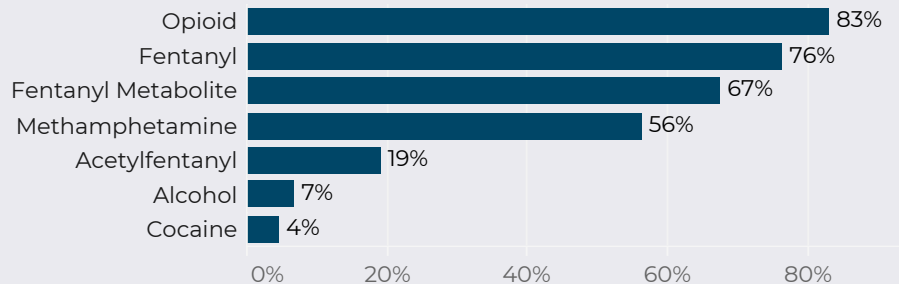


Figure 3: Most overdoses occurred at a residence (84%). Of those overdose deaths that occurred in other locations, 6% occurred within other commercial establishments, 2% in hotels/motels, and 2% in public parking lots/garages.

**Figure 3. Overdose Location**

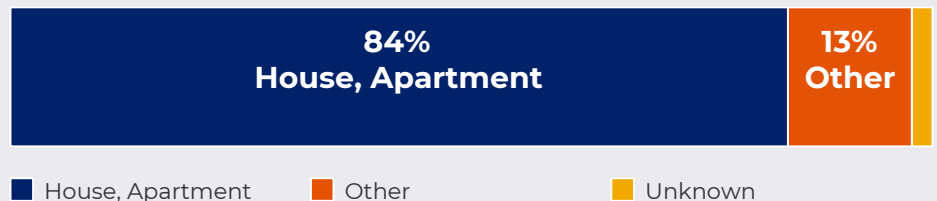
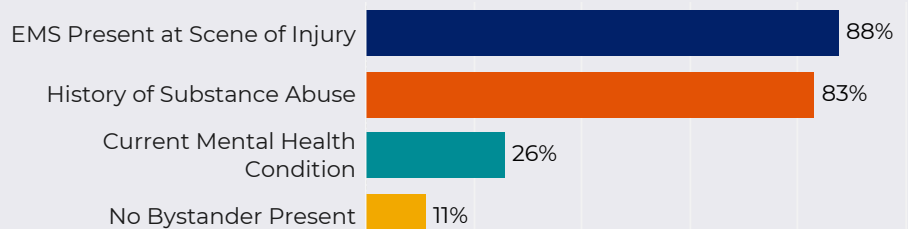


Figure 4: Although 11% of deaths had no reported bystander, EMS were present at the scene of injury post-event 88% of the time. Many victims had a history of substance abuse (83%), and 26% of victims reported a current mental health condition.

**Figure 4. Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors**

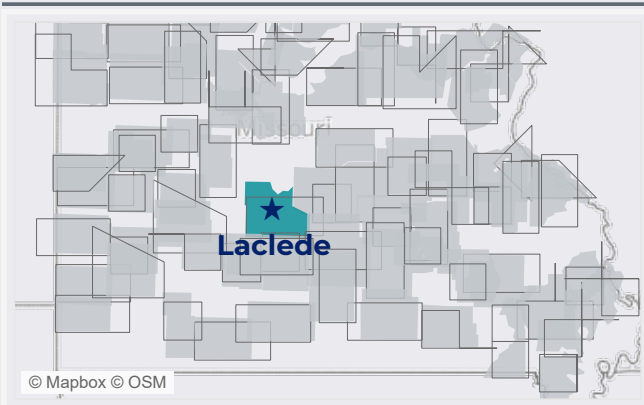


Sources: Nonfatal data available from the Missouri Patient Abstract System. Fatal data available from the Missouri Vital Statistics Death File. Data for Figures 2-4 made possible through funding from the Overdose Data to Action in States (OD2A-S) grant.  
\* Nonfatal 2022 data is provisional and subject to change.

# Laclede County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**44**  
**FATAL**

drug overdoses in 2018-2022



## Fatal Trends

**Figure 2:** Laclede County experienced a total of 44 drug overdose deaths from 2018 to 2022. The majority of these deaths (52%) were attributed to non-opioid substances such as stimulants, followed by non-Heroin opioids (45%) and Heroin (2%).

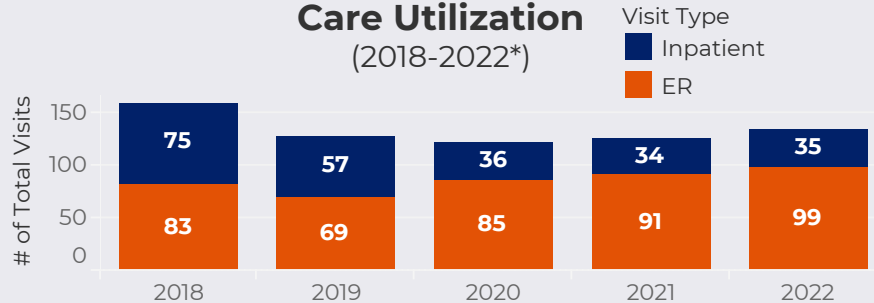
**Figure 3:** From 2018 to 2022, the 35 to 54 age group accounted for the highest percent of drug overdose deaths in Laclede County. This was followed by the 55+ age group (30%) and the 15 to 34 age group (27%).

**Figure 4:** Males consisted of two thirds of all overdose deaths in Laclede County. Females accounted for the remaining 32%.

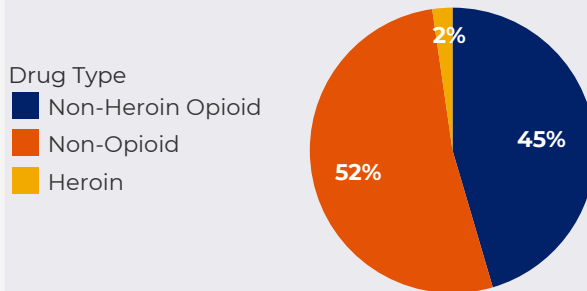
## Nonfatal Trends

**Figure 1:** Laclede County has experienced a gradual decline in total drug overdose-related hospital visits. Since 2018, inpatient visits have decreased by just over half, while ER visits have increased by 19%.

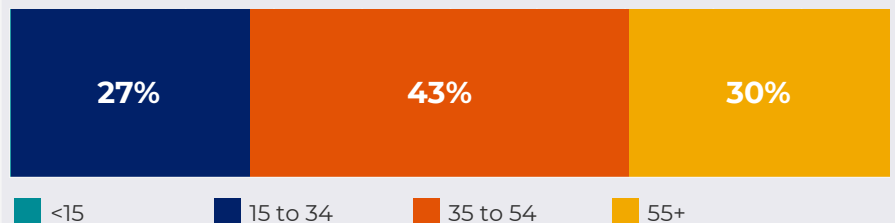
**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization (2018-2022\*)**



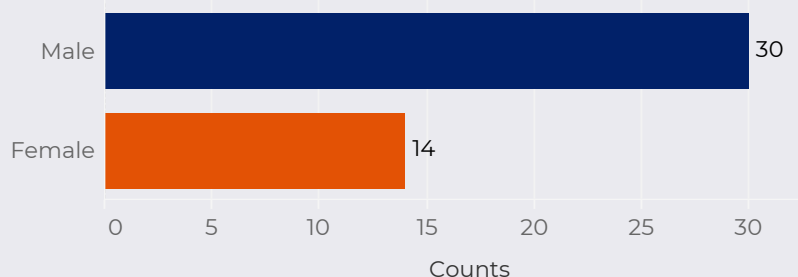
**Figure 2. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Type (2018-2022)**



**Figure 3. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Age Group (2018-2022)**



**Figure 4. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Sex (2018-2022)**



## Lincoln County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**28**

**FATAL**

resident drug overdoses in 2022

▲ 87% from 2021

### Fatal Trends

The following visualizations depict trends for **23** fatal overdoses that **occurred** in Lincoln County in 2022.

Figure 2: Seven out of ten overdose deaths that occurred in Lincoln County were caused by opioids. More specifically, Fentanyl was among the most frequent substance to cause these overdoses. Methamphetamine was the next leading substance that caused overdose death.

Figure 3: Most overdoses occurred at a residence (83%). The remaining overdose deaths occurred in other locations such as hotels/motels (4%), jails or prisons (4%), and motor vehicles (4%).

Figure 4: Out of these overdose deaths, 4% did not have a reported bystander and EMS were present at the scene of injury 65% of the time. Ninety-one percent of victims had a history of substance abuse, and 13% of victims were reported to have a mental health condition at the time of injury.

### Nonfatal Trends

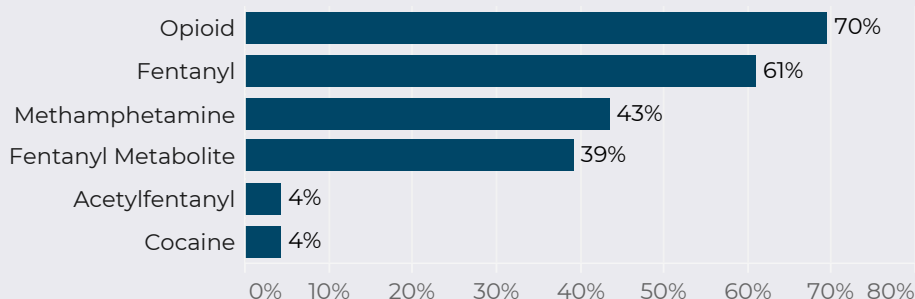
Figure 1: Lincoln County is in the St. Louis region of Missouri. While the St. Louis region has the highest rates of drug overdose ER visits, Lincoln County ranks relatively low for both ER and inpatient visits across the region.

#### Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization

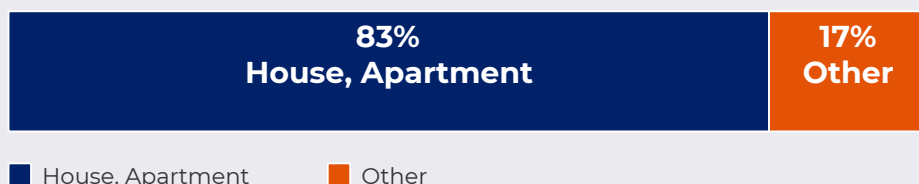


#### Figure 2. Top Substances that Caused Death\*\*

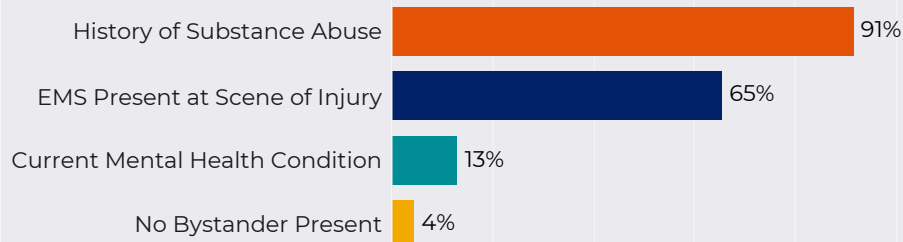
\*\* Drugs listed are those that were marked as a substance that caused death. Categories are not mutually exclusive.



#### Figure 3. Overdose Location

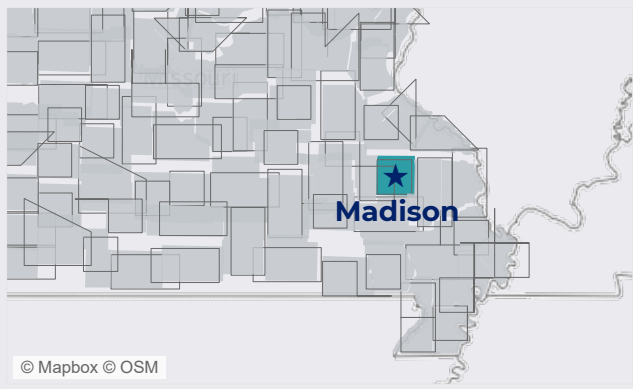


#### Figure 4. Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors



# Madison County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**18**  
**FATAL**  
drug overdoses in 2018-2022



## Fatal Trends

**Figure 2:** Madison County experienced 18 drug overdose deaths from 2018 to 2022. Half of these drug overdose deaths were attributed to non-Heroin opioids such as Fentanyl, followed by non-opioid substances (44%) and Heroin (6%).

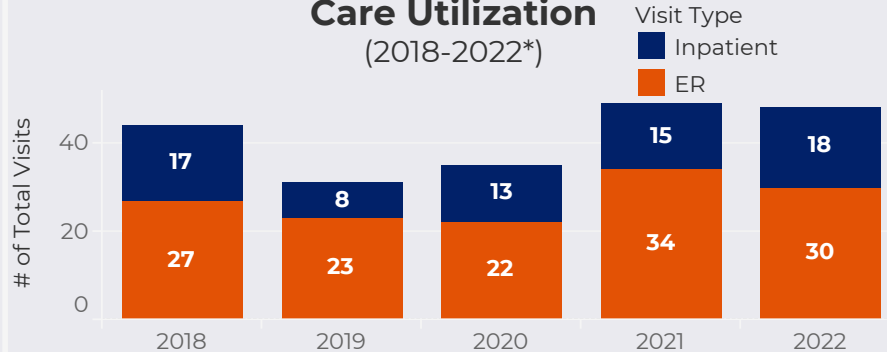
**Figure 3:** From 2018 to 2022, the 35 to 54 age group accounted for the majority of fatal drug overdoses in Madison County, followed by the 15 to 34 age group (17%) and 55+ age group (11%).

**Figure 4:** Among overdose deaths in Madison County, White males had the highest percentage, with White females following at 17%, and Black females at 6%. There were no overdose deaths to Black males during this time period.

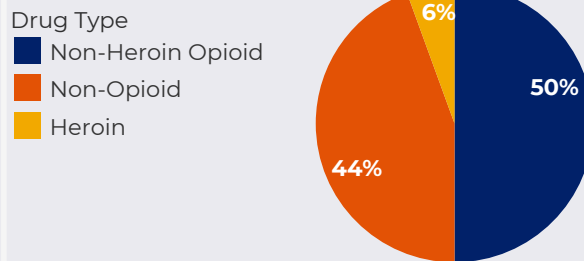
## Nonfatal Trends

**Figure 1:** Madison County resident drug overdose-related inpatient hospital visits have been consistent apart from 2019, which was lower. Drug overdose-related ER visits were high in 2021-2022 compared to earlier years.

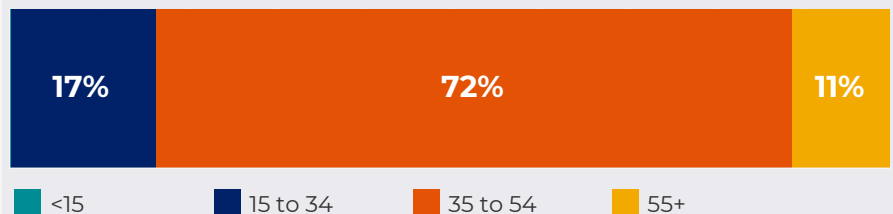
**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization (2018-2022\*)**



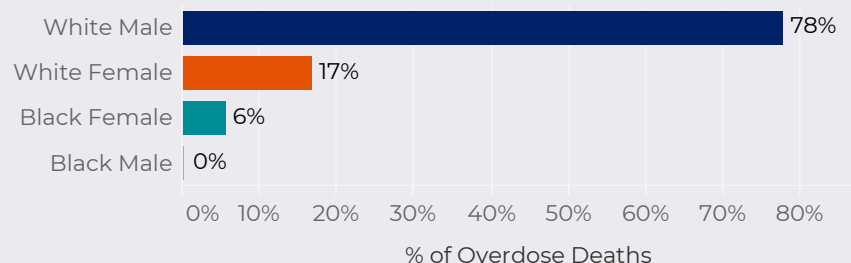
**Figure 2. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Type (2018-2022)**



**Figure 3. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Age Group (2018-2022)**



**Figure 4. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Race and Sex (2018-2022)**

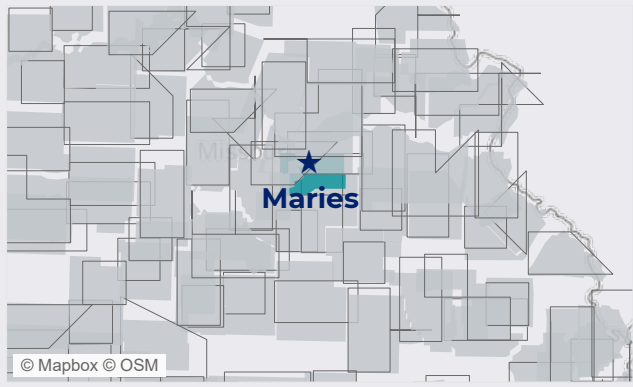


# Maries County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**12**

**FATAL**

drug overdoses in 2018-2022



## Fatal Trends

**Figure 2:** Maries County experienced 12 drug overdose deaths from 2018 to 2022. Three-fourths of these deaths were attributed to non-Heroin opioids, such as Fentanyl, followed by non-opioid substances.

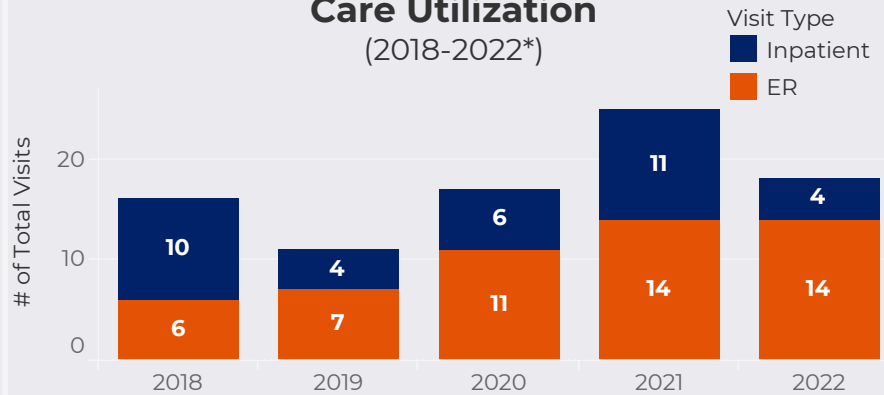
**Figure 3:** From 2018 to 2022, the 15 to 34 age group accounted for 58% of drug overdose deaths in Maries County. This was followed by the 35 to 54 age group (33%), and the 55+ age group (8%).

**Figure 4:** Males accounted for 58% of drug overdose deaths in Maries County, while females accounted for the remaining 42%.

## Nonfatal Trends

**Figure 1:** Counts for Maries County residents have fluctuated for drug overdose-related inpatient hospitalization with a peak in 2021 and low counts in 2019 and 2022. Drug overdose-related ER counts have been rising over the last five years.

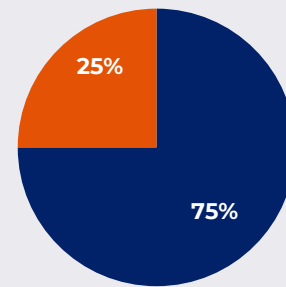
**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization (2018-2022\*)**



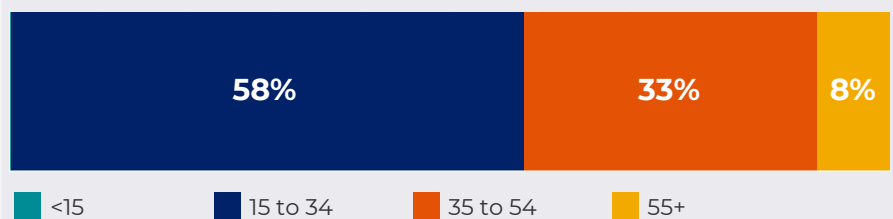
**Figure 2. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Type (2018-2022)**

Drug Type

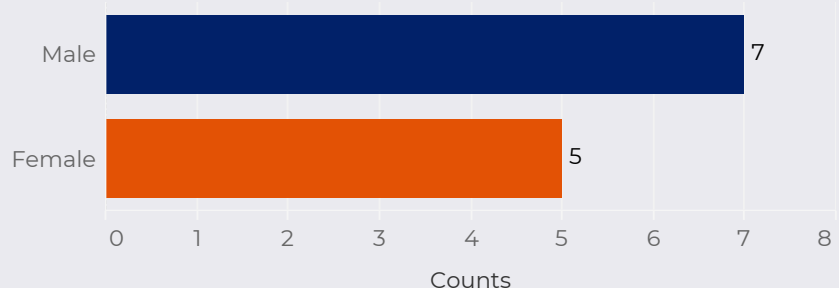
- Non-Heroin Opioid
- Non-Opioid
- Heroin



**Figure 3. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Age Group (2018-2022)**



**Figure 4. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Sex (2018-2022)**

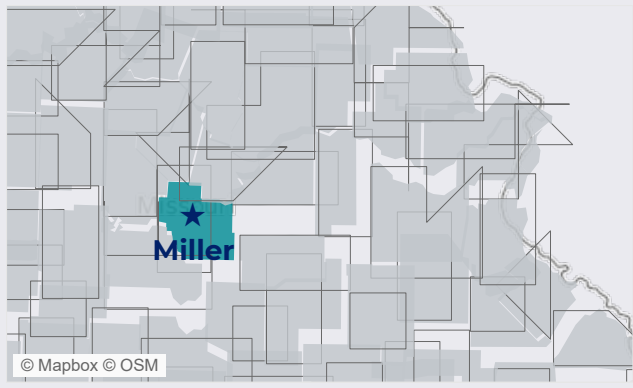


# Miller County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**15**

**FATAL**

drug overdoses in 2018-2022



## Fatal Trends

Figure 2: Miller County experienced 15 drug overdose deaths from 2018 to 2022. The majority of these drug overdose deaths (67%) were attributed to non-Heroin opioids, such as Fentanyl, followed by non-opioid substances (33%).

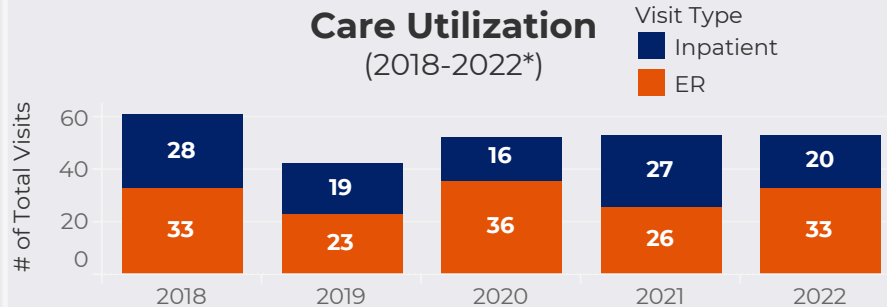
Figure 3: From 2018 to 2022, the 35 to 54 age group accounted for 73% of drug overdose deaths in Miller County. This was followed by the 15 to 34 age group (20%), and the 55+ age group (7%).

Figure 4: Males accounted for 66% of drug overdose deaths in Miller County, while females accounted for the remaining 34%.

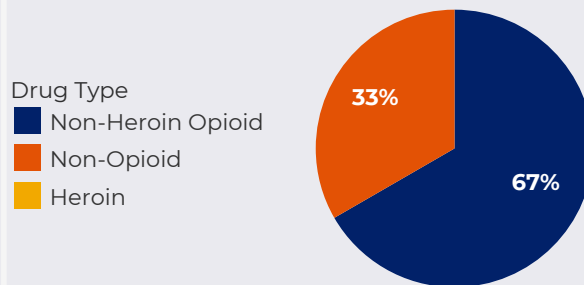
## Nonfatal Trends

Figure 1: Drug overdose-related hospital visits peaked in 2018 with a total of 61 visits. Miller County residents experienced a significant decrease in hospital visits in 2019 with a total of 42 drug overdose-related hospital visits. From 2020 forward, total visits have remained very consistent.

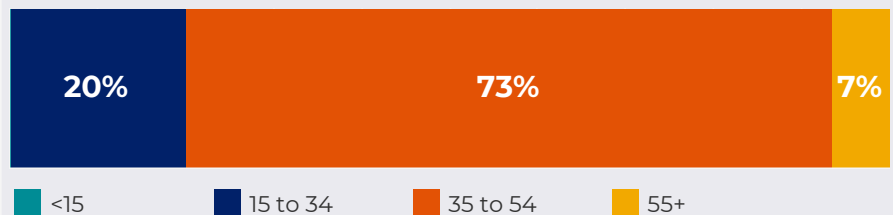
**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization (2018-2022\*)**



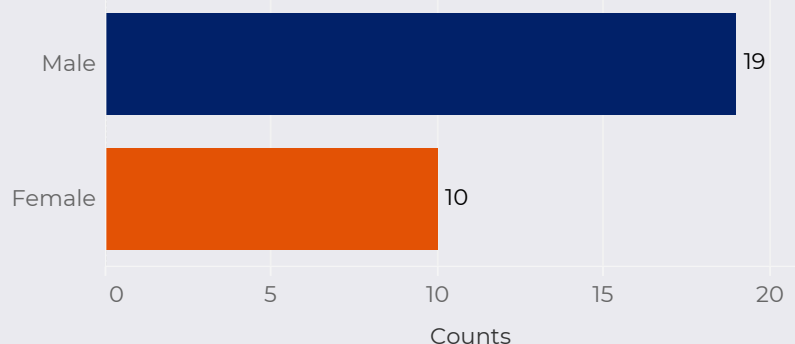
**Figure 2. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Type (2018-2022)**



**Figure 3. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Age Group (2018-2022)**



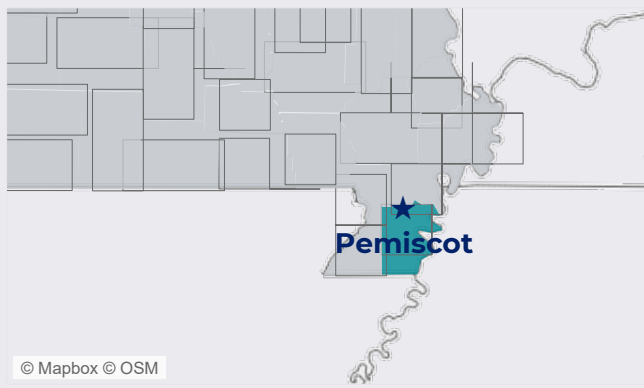
**Figure 4. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Sex (2018-2022)**





# Pemiscot County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**12**  
**FATAL**  
drug overdoses in 2018-2022



## Fatal Trends

**Figure 2:** Pemiscot County experienced 12 drug overdose deaths from 2018 to 2022. More than half of these drug overdose deaths were attributed to non-opioid substances such as stimulants, followed by non-Heroin opioids (33%).

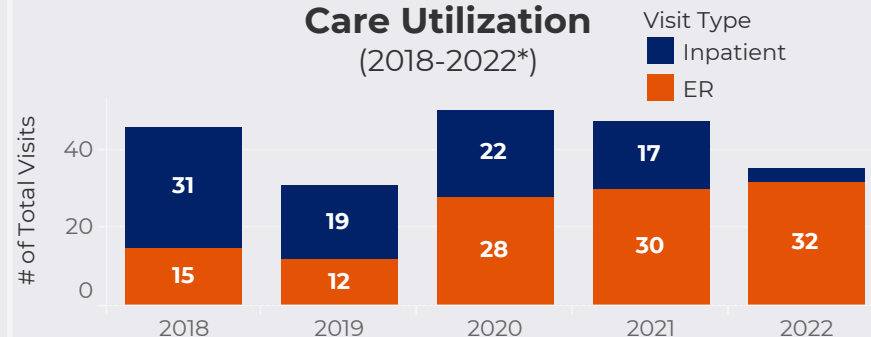
**Figure 3:** From 2018 to 2022, the 35 to 54 and 55+ age groups each accounted for 33% of fatal drug overdoses in Pemiscot County, followed by the 15 to 34 age group (25%). Individuals aged 15 and under made up 8% of the total overdose deaths.

**Figure 4:** Among drug overdose deaths in Pemiscot County, males accounted for 66% of drug overdose deaths, while females accounted for 34% of overdose deaths.

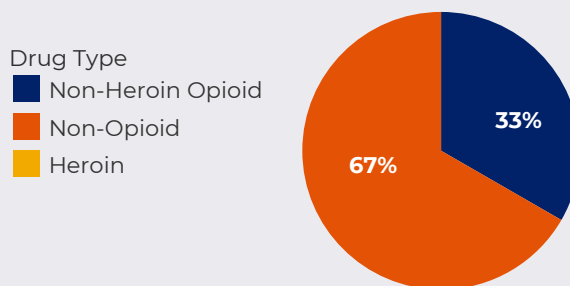
## Nonfatal Trends

**Figure 1:** Pemiscot County has experienced fluctuations in drug overdose-related hospital visits, with the lowest numbers recorded in 2019. Since 2018, there has been a 97% decrease in inpatient visits, while ER visits have doubled.

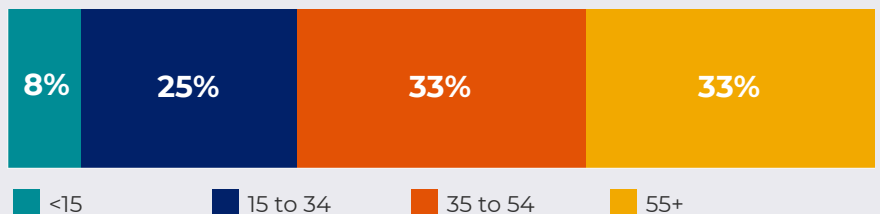
**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization (2018-2022\*)**



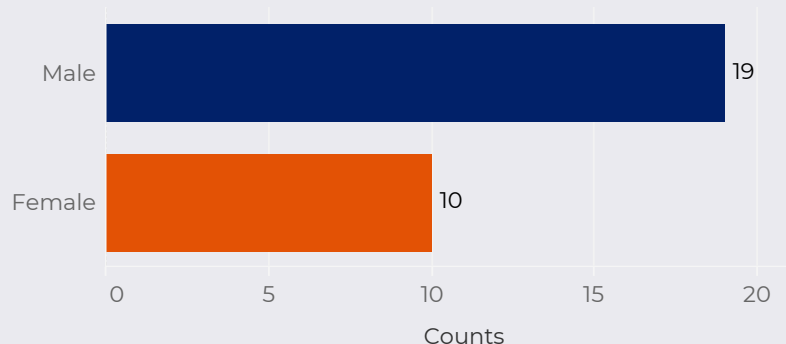
**Figure 2. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Type (2018-2022)**



**Figure 3. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Age Group (2018-2022)**



**Figure 4. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Sex (2018-2022)**

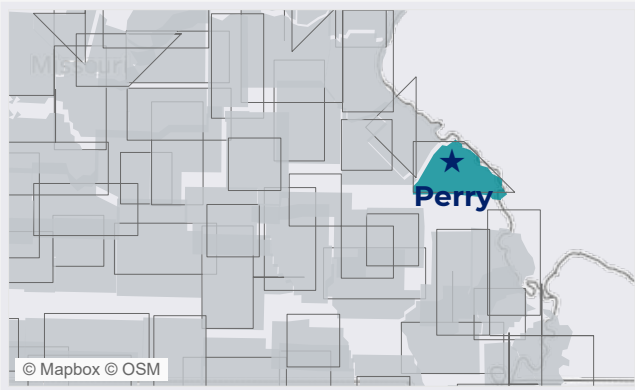


# Perry County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**17**

**FATAL**

drug overdoses in 2018-2022



## Fatal Trends

Figure 2: Perry County experienced 17 drug overdose deaths from 2018 to 2022. The majority of the drug overdose deaths (71%) were attributed to non-opioid substances such as stimulants, followed by non-Heroin opioids (29%) including Fentanyl.

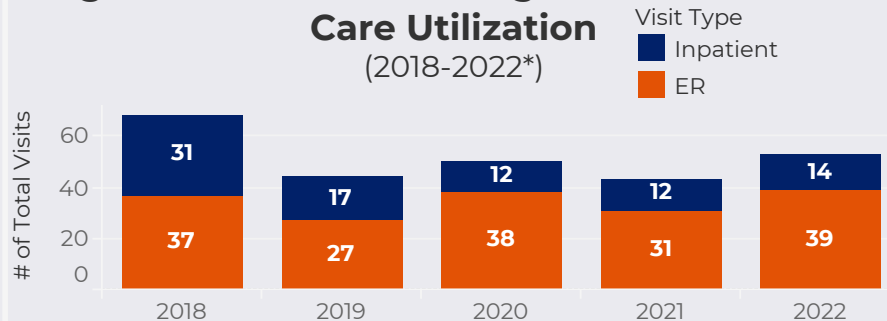
Figure 3: From 2018 to 2022, the 15 to 34 age group accounted for the highest percentage of drug overdose deaths in Perry County. This was followed by the 35 to 54 age group (35%), and the 55+ age group (18%).

Figure 4: Among drug overdose deaths in Perry County, males accounted for 88%, while females accounted for 12%.

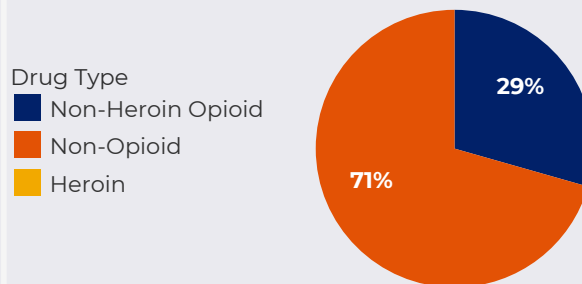
## Nonfatal Trends

Figure 1: Perry County residents have experienced an overall decrease in drug overdose-related hospital visits, primarily due to the decrease in inpatient visits. Since 2018, inpatient visits have decreased by 55%, while ER visits have increased by 5%.

**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization (2018-2022\*)**



**Figure 2. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Type (2018-2022)**



**Figure 3. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Age Group (2018-2022)**



**Figure 4. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Sex (2018-2022)**

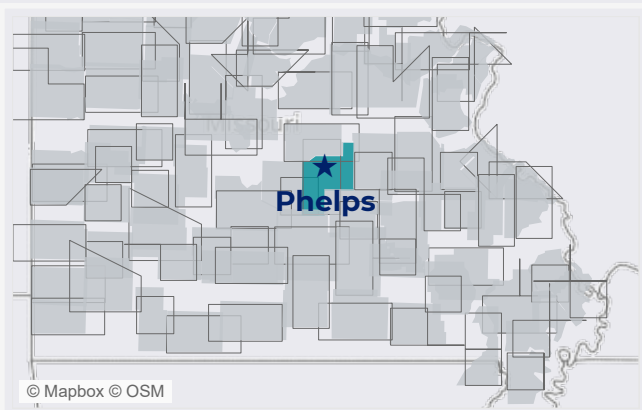


# Phelps County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**106**

**FATAL**

drug overdoses in 2018-2022



## Fatal Trends

**Figure 2:** Phelps County experienced a total of 106 drug overdose deaths from 2018 to 2022. The majority of these deaths (70%) were attributed to non-Heroin opioids such as Fentanyl, followed by non-opioid substances (23%) and Heroin (8%).

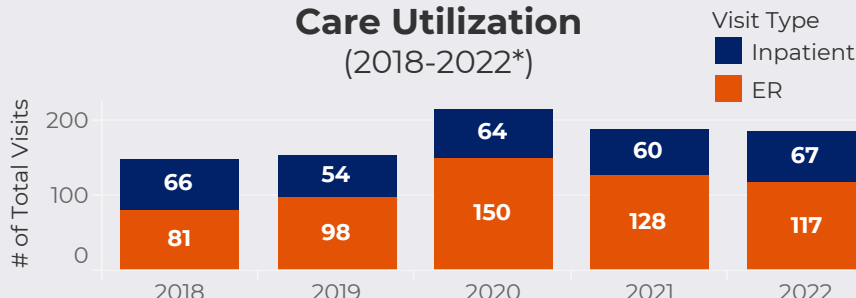
**Figure 3:** From 2018 to 2022, the 15 to 34 age group accounted for the highest percentage of drug overdose deaths in Phelps County. This was followed by the 35 to 54 age group (37%) and the 55+ age group (16%). Individuals aged 15 and under made up only 2% of the total overdose deaths.

**Figure 4:** Among drug overdose deaths in Phelps County, 63% were White males. Just over one third of deaths were White females, and 3% of deaths were Black males. There were no overdose deaths to Black females during this time period.

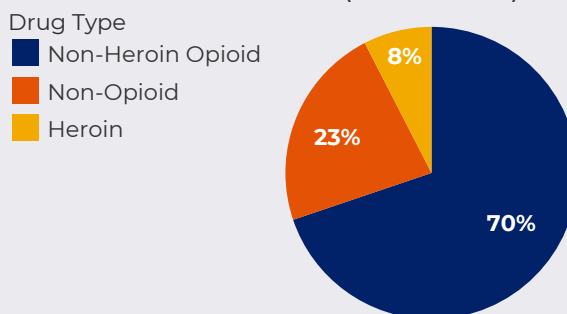
## Nonfatal Trends

**Figure 1:** Drug overdose-related hospital visits in Phelps County have been on the rise over the past five years. The highest number of visits occurred in 2020, with a total of 214 visits. After 2020, the number of drug overdose emergency room visits steadily declined while inpatient visits have increased slightly.

**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization**  
(2018-2022\*)



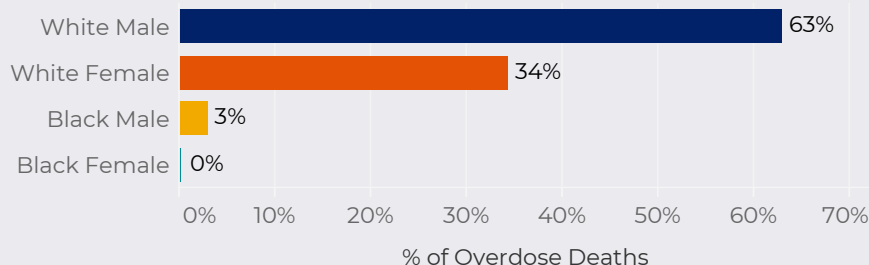
**Figure 2. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Type**  
(2018-2022)



**Figure 3. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Age Group**  
(2018-2022)



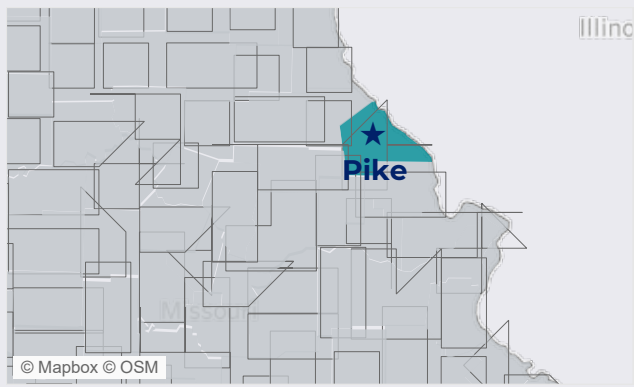
**Figure 4. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Race and Sex**  
(2018-2022)



# Pike County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**29**  
**FATAL**

drug overdoses in 2018-2022



## Fatal Trends

**Figure 2:** Pike County experienced 29 drug overdose deaths from 2018 to 2022. The majority of these drug overdose deaths (79%) were attributed to non-Heroin opioids such as Fentanyl, followed by non-opioid substances (17%), and Heroin (3%).

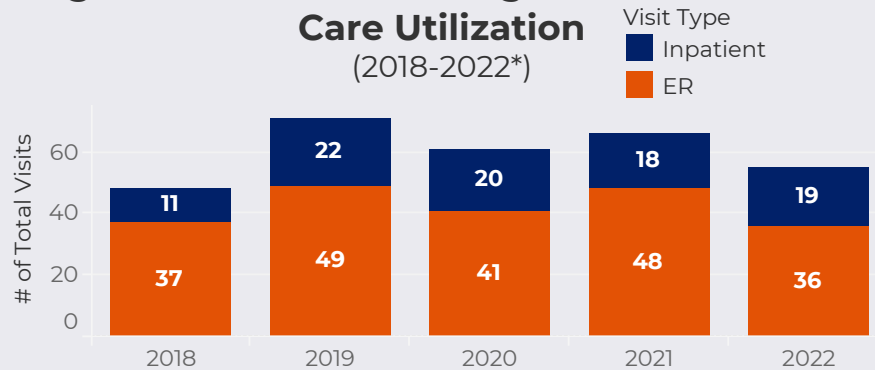
**Figure 3:** From 2018 to 2022, the 15 to 34 age group accounted for the highest percentage of drug overdose deaths in Pike County. This was followed by the 35 to 54 age group (28%), and the 55+ age group (17%).

**Figure 4:** Among drug overdose deaths in Pike County, White males and females together totaled 82%, with Black males following at 17%. There were no overdose deaths to Black females during this time period.

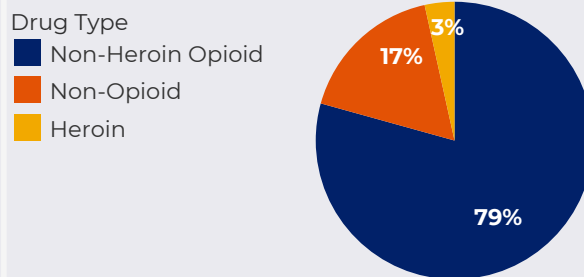
## Nonfatal Trends

**Figure 1:** Pike County residents ER and inpatient visits related to drug overdose have been fairly consistent over the last four years. In 2018, inpatient visits were low with only 11 visits. In 2022, ER visits did decline by 25% compared to 2021.

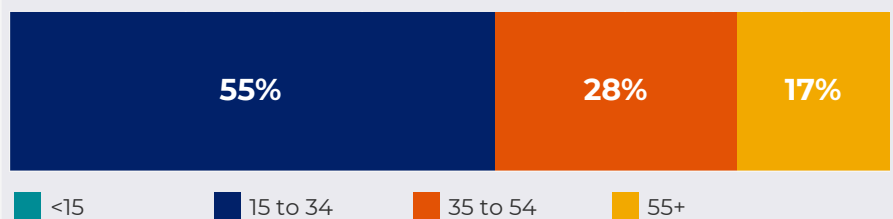
**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization (2018-2022\*)**



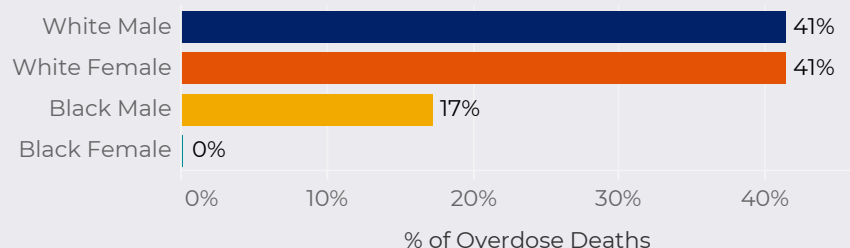
**Figure 2. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Type (2018-2022)**



**Figure 3. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Age Group (2018-2022)**



**Figure 4. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Race and Sex (2018-2022)**





## Platte County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**22**

**FATAL**

resident drug overdoses in 2022

▼ 12% from 2021

### Nonfatal Trends

Figure 1: Platte County is in the Kansas City region. Based on rates, the Kansas City region ranks third in the state for drug related inpatient visits, and second for drug related ER visits. Platte ranks relatively low amongst the region for both visit types related to drug overdose. Total counts for both inpatient and ER have remained relatively stable throughout the past five years in Platte County.

**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization**  
2018-2022\*



### Fatal Trends

The following visualizations depict trends for **16** fatal overdoses that **occurred** in Platte County in 2022.

Figure 2: Nearly 90% of overdose deaths that occurred in Platte County were caused by opioids. More specifically, Fentanyl was the frequent substance to cause these overdoses. Stimulants such as Methamphetamine were the next leading substances that caused death, followed by Fentanyl Metabolites.

**Figure 2. Top Substances that Caused Death\*\***

\*\* Drugs listed are those that were marked as a substance that caused death. Categories are not mutually exclusive.

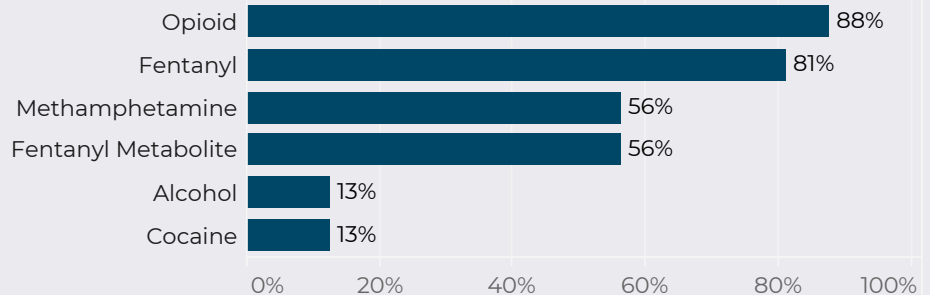


Figure 3: Most overdoses occurred at a residence (75%). Of those overdose deaths that did not take place at a home or apartment, 13% occurred in hotels/motels, and 6% took place in motor vehicles.

**Figure 3. Overdose Location**

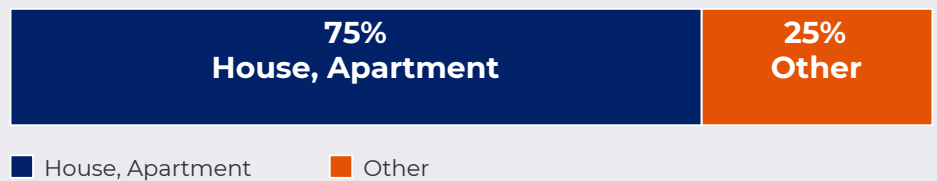
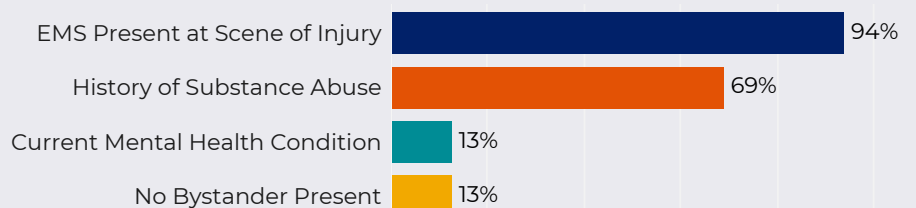


Figure 4: Although 13% of deaths had no reported bystander, EMS were present post-event 94% of the time. Many victims had a history of substance abuse (69%), and 13% of victims reported a current mental health condition.

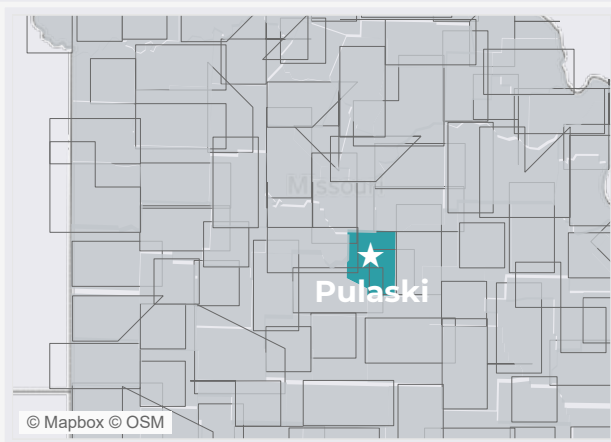
**Figure 4. Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors**



# Pulaski County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**125  
FATAL**

drug overdoses in 2018-2022



## Fatal Trends

Figure 2: Pulaski County experienced a total of 125 drug overdose deaths from 2018 to 2022. The majority of these deaths (74%) were attributed to non-Heroin opioids such as Fentanyl. Non-opioid substances and Heroin followed, contributing to 18% and 9% of overdose deaths respectively.

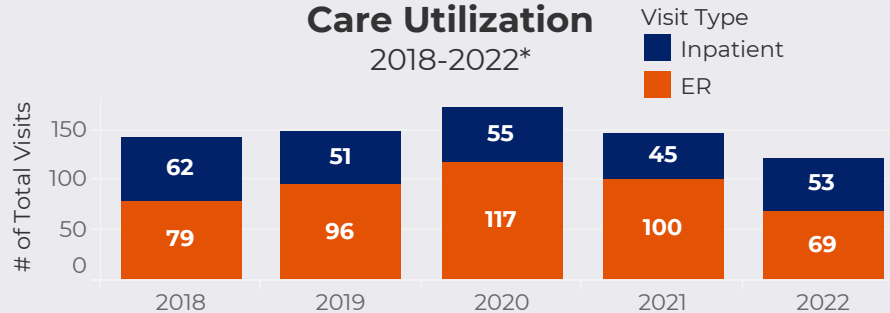
Figure 3: From 2018 to 2022, the 35 to 54 age group accounted for the highest percent of drug overdose deaths in Pulaski County. This was followed by the 15 to 34 age group (39%) and the 55+ group (17%).

Figure 4: White males accounted for 61% of drug overdose deaths in Pulaski County. White females accounted for 28%, with Black males and females at 9% and 2% respectively.

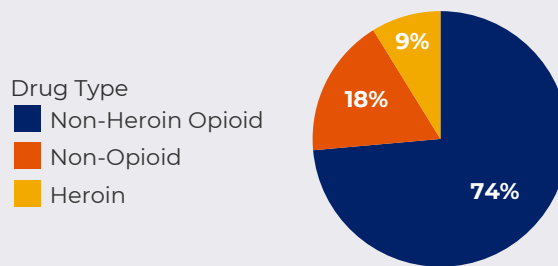
## Nonfatal Trends

Figure 1: Drug overdose-related hospital visits in Pulaski County peaked in 2020, with a total of 172 visits. After 2020, total visits continued to decrease, primarily because of the decrease in ER visits. In 2022, total visits were the lowest since 2018.

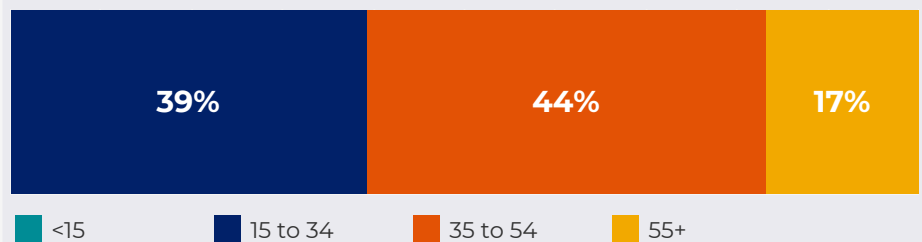
**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization**



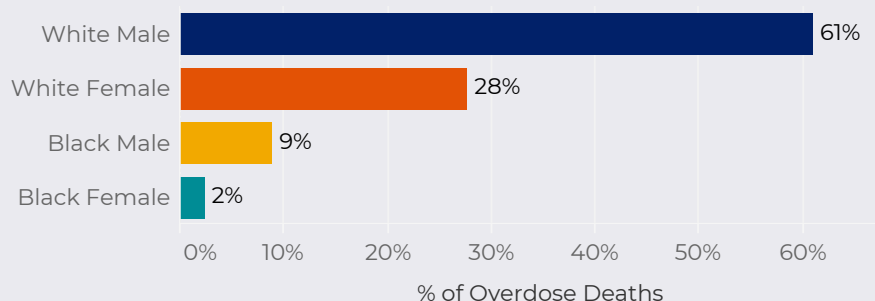
**Figure 2. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Type**  
(2018-2022)



**Figure 3. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Age Group**  
(2018-2022)



**Figure 4. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Race and Sex**  
(2018-2022)







## St. Charles County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**105**

**FATAL**

resident drug overdoses in 2022

▼ 11% from 2021

### Fatal Trends

The following visualizations depict trends for **79** fatal overdoses that **occurred** in St. Charles County in 2022.

**Figure 2:** Nearly 80% of overdose deaths that occurred in St. Charles County were caused by opioids. More specifically, Fentanyl was the most frequent substance to cause these deaths, followed by Fentanyl Metabolites. Methamphetamine was the next leading substance that caused death.

**Figure 3:** Most overdose deaths occurred at a residence (82%). Of those overdose deaths that did not take place at a home or apartment, a large portion occurred within hotels/motels (6%), in other commercial establishments (3%), or at industrial/construction areas (1%).

**Figure 4:** Although 20% of deaths had no reported bystander, EMS were present post-event 78% of the time. Most victims had a history of substance abuse (86%), and 35% of victims reported a current mental health condition.

### Nonfatal Trends

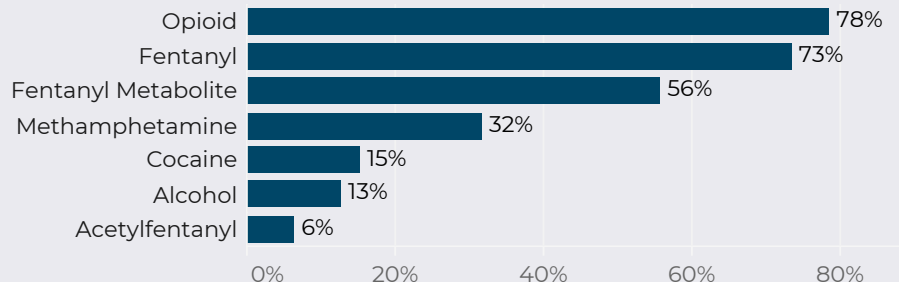
**Figure 1:** St. Charles County is located in the St. Louis region. The St. Louis region had the highest rate of ER drug overdose visits over the last five years. Within the St. Louis region, St. Charles County ranks relatively low for both ER and inpatient drug overdose-related visits. Since 2018, ER visits have declined by 18% while inpatient visits have declined by 21%.

**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization**  
2018-2022\*

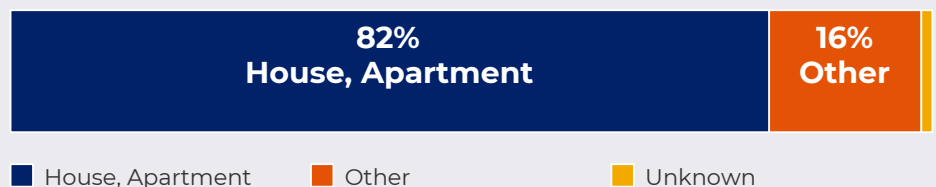


**Figure 2. Top Substances that Caused Death\*\***

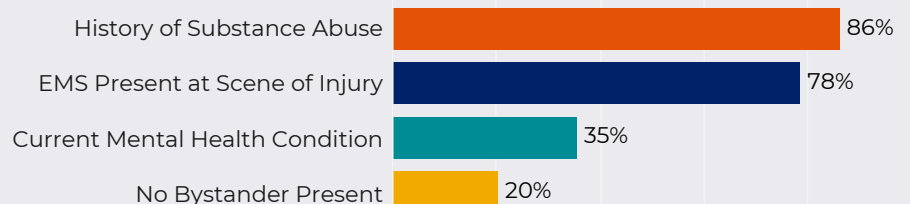
\*\* Drugs listed are those that were marked as a substance that caused death. Categories are not mutually exclusive.



**Figure 3. Overdose Location**



**Figure 4. Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors**

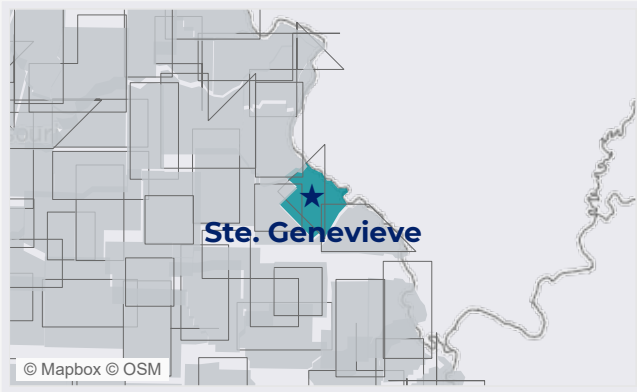


Sources: Nonfatal data available from the Missouri Patient Abstract System. Fatal data available from the Missouri Vital Statistics Death File. Data for Figures 2-4 made possible through funding from the Overdose Data to Action in States (OD2A-S) grant.

\* Nonfatal 2022 data is provisional and subject to change.

# Ste. Genevieve County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**35**  
**FATAL**  
drug overdoses in 2018-2022



## Fatal Trends

Figure 2: Ste. Genevieve County experienced 35 drug overdose deaths from 2018 to 2022. The majority of these (77%) were attributed to non-Heroin opioids such as Fentanyl, followed by non-opioid substances (20%), and Heroin (3%).

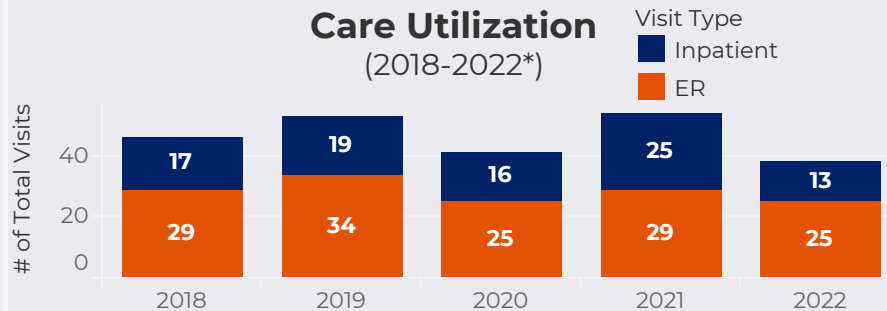
Figure 3: From 2018 to 2022, the 15 to 34 age group accounted for the highest percentage of drug overdose deaths in Ste. Genevieve County. This was followed by the 35 to 54 age group (37%), and the 55+ age group (23%).

Figure 4: Among drug overdose deaths in Ste. Genevieve County, White males had the highest percentage, with White females following at 46%, and Black males at 3%. There were no overdose deaths to Black females during this time period.

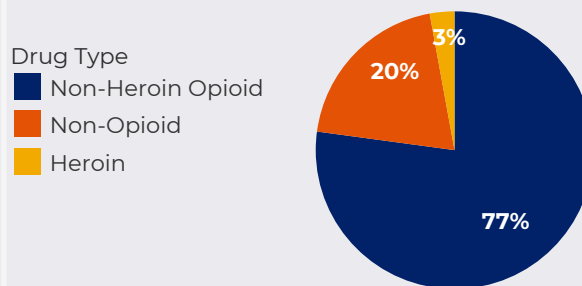
## Nonfatal Trends

Figure 1: Ste. Genevieve County residents experienced fluctuations in total drug-overdose visits. In 2019, total visits were the highest at 53 visits. While visits peaked in 2019, both inpatient and ER visits decreased in 2022. Compared to 2019, inpatient visits had decreased by 32%, while ER visits decreased by 26%.

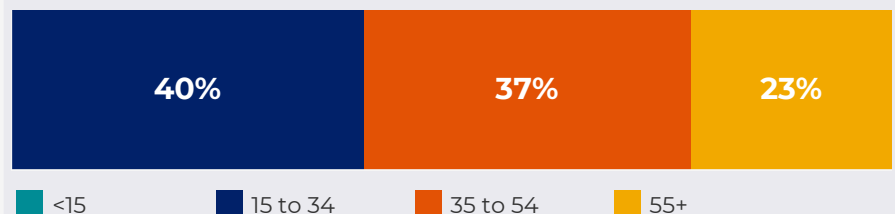
**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization (2018-2022\*)**



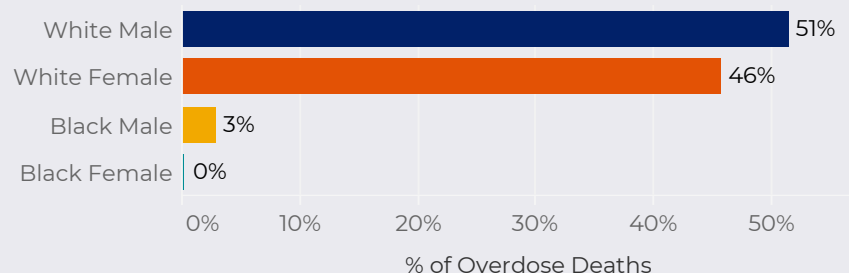
**Figure 2. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Type (2018-2022)**



**Figure 3. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Age Group (2018-2022)**



**Figure 4. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Race and Sex (2018-2022)**





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## St. Francois County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**41**

**FATAL**

resident drug overdoses in 2022

▼ 13% from 2021

### Nonfatal Trends

Figure 1: St. Francois County is located in the St. Louis region of the state. Based on rates, St. Francois County ranks third in the region for drug related inpatient and ER visits. While there was an increase in 2021, total counts for both inpatient and ER visits have remained relatively steady throughout the past five years.

**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization**  
2018-2022\*



### Fatal Trends

The following visualizations depict trends for **46** fatal overdoses that **occurred** in St. Francois County in 2022.

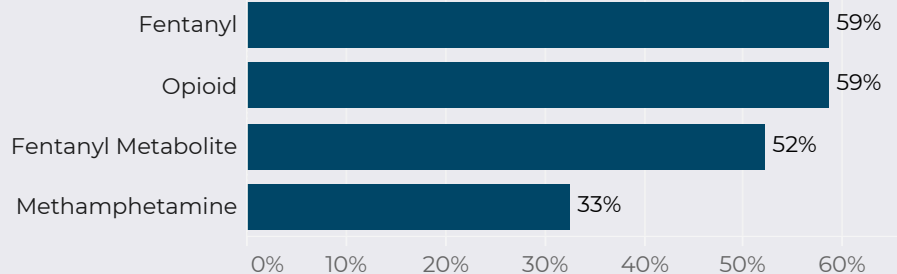
Figure 2: Nearly 60% of overdose deaths that occurred within St. Francois County were caused by opioids, and more specifically Fentanyl. Fentanyl Metabolites and Methamphetamine were the next leading substances that caused death.

Figure 3: Most overdoses occurred at a residence (65%). Of those overdose deaths that did not take place at a home or apartment, 6% occurred within hotels/motels, 2% on streets or roads, and 2% occurred in jail/prison.

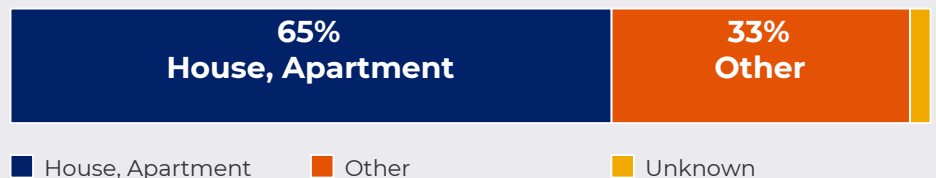
Figure 4: While there was at least 1 bystander present for 98% of overdose deaths, EMS were reported present at the scene of injury only 22% of the time. Forty-three percent of victims had a history of substance abuse, and 17% of victims reported having a mental health condition.

**Figure 2. Top Substances that Caused Death\*\***

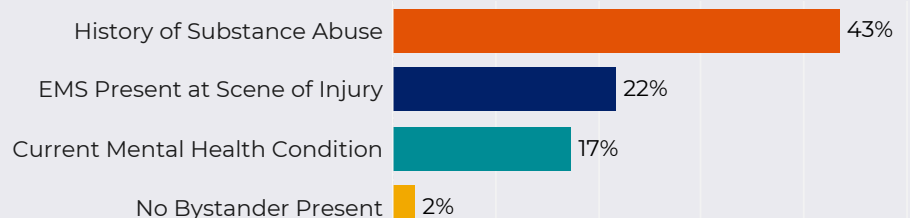
\*\* Drugs listed are those that were marked as a substance that caused death. Categories are not mutually exclusive.



**Figure 3. Overdose Location**



**Figure 4. Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors**



Sources: Nonfatal data available from the Missouri Patient Abstract System. Fatal data available from the Missouri Vital Statistics Death File. Data for Figures 2-4 made possible through funding from the Overdose Data to Action in States (OD2A-S) grant.

\* Nonfatal 2022 data is provisional and subject to change.



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF  
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## St. Louis City Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**314**

**FATAL**

resident drug overdoses in 2022

▲ 11% from 2021

### Nonfatal Trends

Figure 1: St. Louis City is located in the St. Louis region which had the highest rate of ER drug overdose visits over the last five years. St. Louis City ranks highest in the state for drug related inpatient visits, and second for drug related ER visits. Inpatient visits have decreased since 2018, while ER visits have slightly increased.

**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization**  
2018-2022\*



### Fatal Trends

The following visualizations depict trends for **388** fatal overdoses that **occurred** in St. Louis City in 2022.

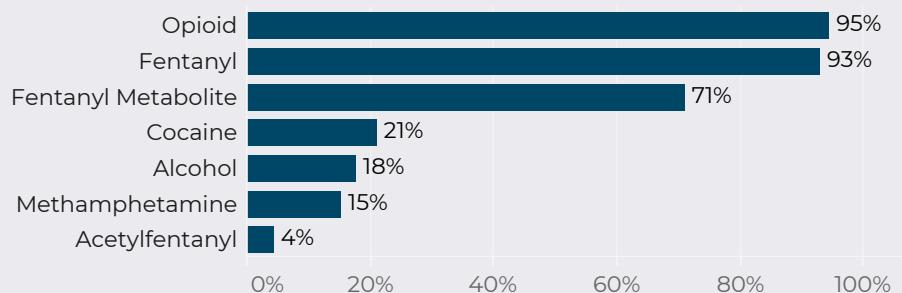
Figure 2: Over 90% of overdose deaths that occurred in St. Louis City were caused by opioids. More specifically, Fentanyl and Fentanyl Metabolites were the most common substances to cause these overdose deaths. Cocaine and alcohol were the next leading substances that caused death.

Figure 3: Most overdose deaths occurred at a residence (70%). Of those overdose deaths that did not take place at a home or apartment, 8% took place on streets/roads, 3% occurred within hotels/motels, and 3% occurred in motor vehicles.

Figure 4: Although 22% of deaths had no reported bystander present, EMS were present post-event 95% of the time. Many victims reported a history of substance abuse (76%), and 27% of victims reported a current mental health condition.

**Figure 2. Top Substances that Caused Death\*\***

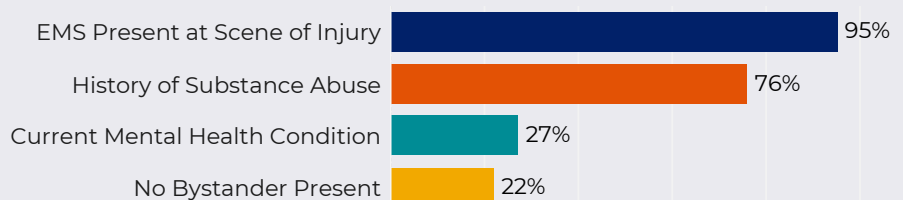
\*\* Drugs listed are those that were marked as a substance that caused death. Categories are not mutually exclusive.



**Figure 3. Overdose Location**



**Figure 4. Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors**



Sources: Nonfatal data available from the Missouri Patient Abstract System. Fatal data available from the Missouri Vital Statistics Death File. Data for Figures 2-4 made possible through funding from the Overdose Data to Action in States (OD2A-S) grant.

\* Nonfatal 2022 data is provisional and subject to change.



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF  
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## St. Louis County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**394**

**FATAL**

resident drug overdoses in 2022

▼ 5% from 2021

### Nonfatal Trends

Figure 1: St. Louis County is located in the St. Louis region of Missouri, which had the highest rate of ER drug overdose visits over the last five years. Total counts for both inpatient and ER visits have remained relatively steady throughout the past five years. While St. Louis County had the highest total visits for both inpatient and ER, the overall county rate ranked 6th in the region for inpatient and 9th for ER visits.

**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization**  
2018-2022\*



### Fatal Trends

The following visualizations depict trends for **331** fatal overdoses that **occurred** in St. Louis County in 2022.

Figure 2: Nearly 90% of overdose deaths that occurred in St. Louis County were caused by opioids. More specifically, Fentanyl and Fentanyl Metabolites were the most frequent substances to cause these overdoses. Stimulants such as Cocaine and Methamphetamine were the next leading substances that caused death.

**Figure 2. Top Substances that Caused Death\*\***

\*\* Drugs listed are those that were marked as a substance that caused death. Categories are not mutually exclusive.

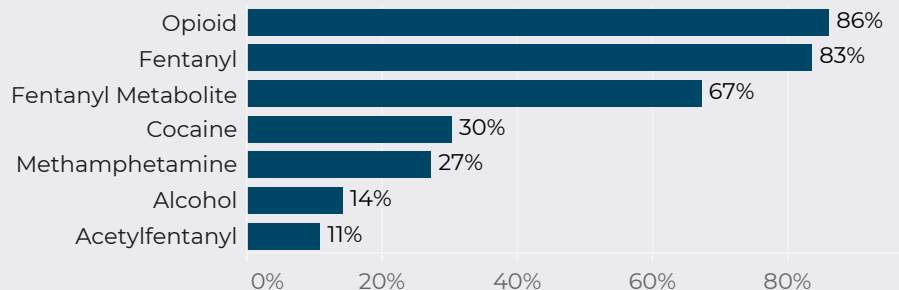


Figure 3: Most overdoses occurred at a residence (80%). Of those overdose deaths that did not take place at a home/apartment, 6% occurred within a hotel/motel, 2% on streets/roads, and 2% in jail/prison.

**Figure 3. Overdose Location**

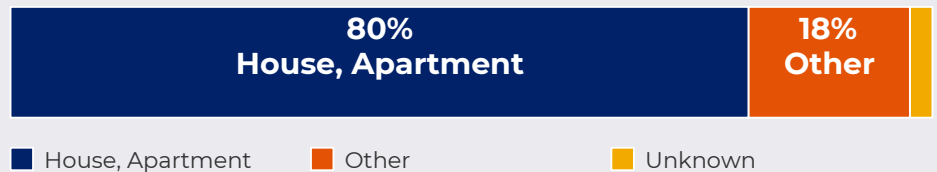
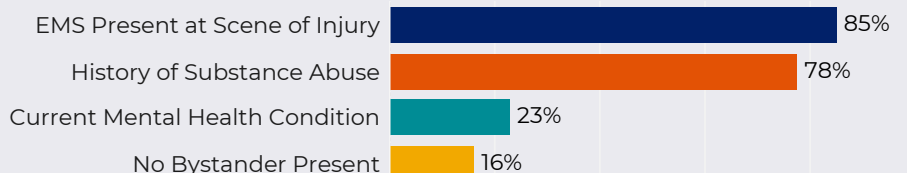


Figure 4: Although 16% of deaths had no reported bystander, EMS were present post-event 85% of the time. Many victims had a history of substance abuse (78%), and 23% of victims reported a current mental health condition.

**Figure 4. Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors**



Sources: Nonfatal data available from the Missouri Patient Abstract System. Fatal data available from the Missouri Vital Statistics Death File. Data for Figures 2-4 made possible through funding from the Overdose Data to Action in States (OD2A-S) grant.

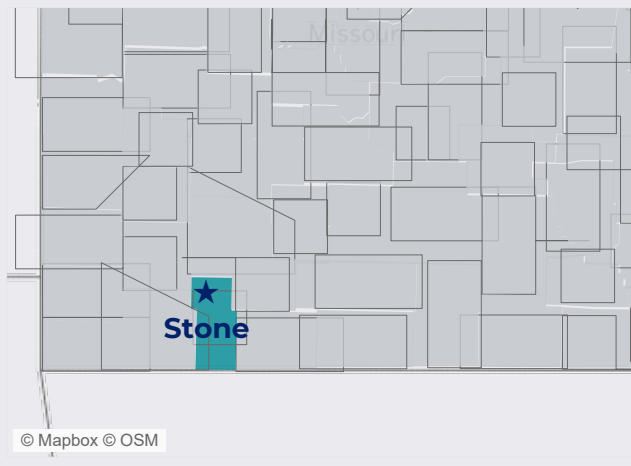
\* Nonfatal 2022 data is provisional and subject to change.

# Stone County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**33**

**FATAL**

drug overdoses in 2018-2022



## Fatal Trends

**Figure 2:** Stone County experienced 33 drug overdose deaths from 2018 to 2022. The majority of these drug overdose deaths (52%) were attributed to non-opioid substances such as stimulants, followed by non-Heroin opioids (45%), and Heroin (3%).

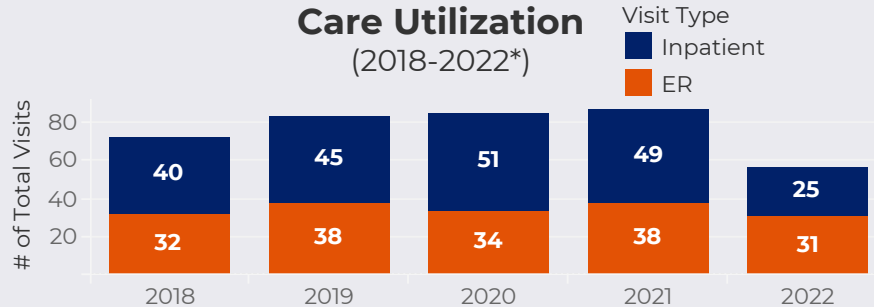
**Figure 3:** From 2018 to 2022, the 35 to 54 age group accounted for the highest percentage of drug overdose deaths in Stone County. This was followed by the 15 to 34 age group (30%), and the 55+ age group (15%).

**Figure 4:** Among drug overdose deaths in Stone County, males accounted for 61% of drug overdose deaths, while females accounted for the remaining 39% of overdose deaths.

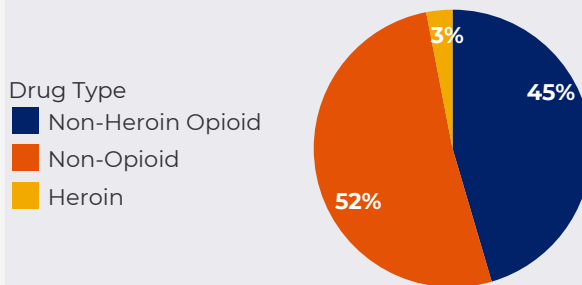
## Nonfatal Trends

**Figure 1:** Stone County experienced a gradual increase in drug overdose-related hospital visits until a significant decrease in 2022. ER visits have remained fairly steady throughout the five years, with 2022 experiencing the lowest number of visits in that time period.

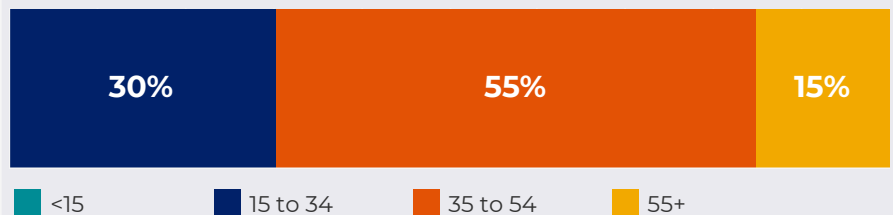
**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization (2018-2022\*)**



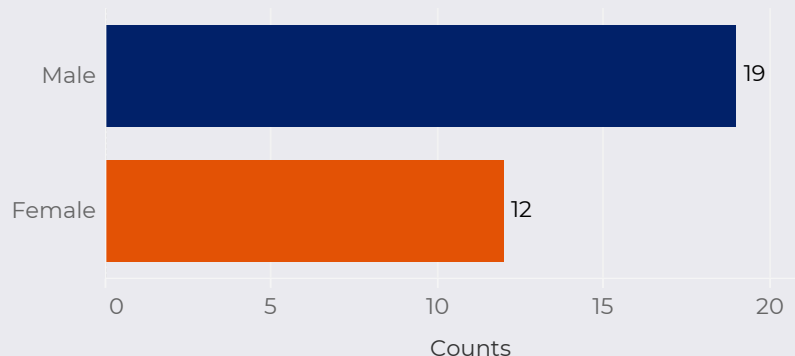
**Figure 2. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Type (2018-2022)**



**Figure 3. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Age Group (2018-2022)**



**Figure 4. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Sex (2018-2022)**



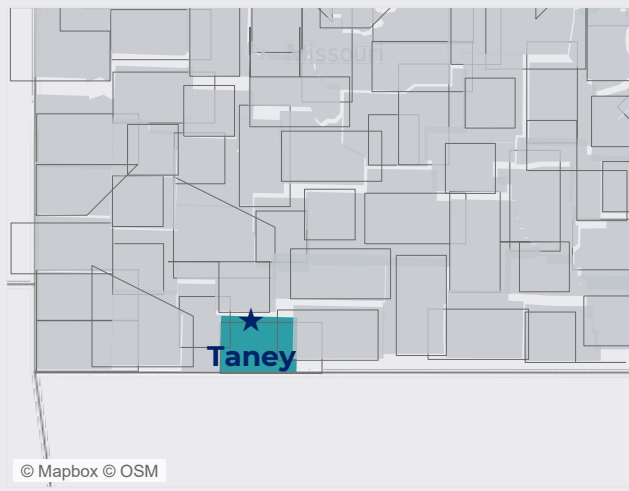


# Taney County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**80**

**FATAL**

drug overdoses in 2018-2022



## Fatal Trends

**Figure 2:** Taney County experienced 80 drug overdose deaths from 2018 to 2022. A little over half of these deaths (51%) were attributed to non-opioid substances such as stimulants, followed by non-Heroin opioids (48%) and Heroin (1%).

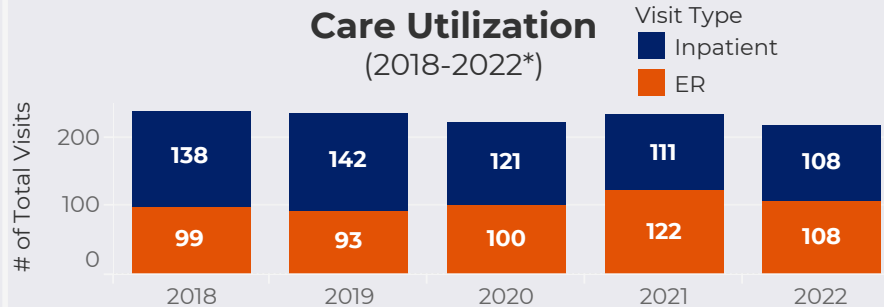
**Figure 3:** From 2018 to 2022, the 15 to 34 age group accounted for the highest percentage of drug overdose deaths in Taney County (46%). This was followed by the 35 to 54 age group (38%), and the 55+ age group (16%).

**Figure 4:** Among drug overdose deaths in Taney County, more than half (58%) were to White males. White females accounted for 40%.

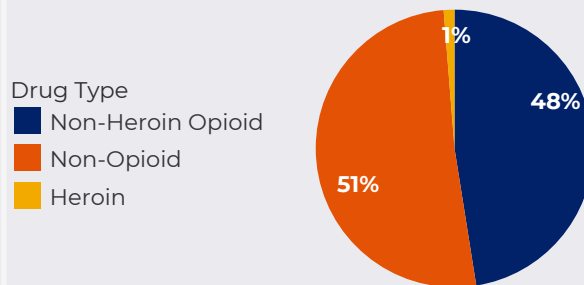
## Nonfatal Trends

**Figure 1:** Total drug overdose-related hospital visits among Taney County residents have remained relatively steady, but there are fluctuations occurring in visit types. Since 2018, drug overdose-related inpatient visits have decreased by 22%, while ER visits have increased by 9%.

**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization (2018-2022\*)**



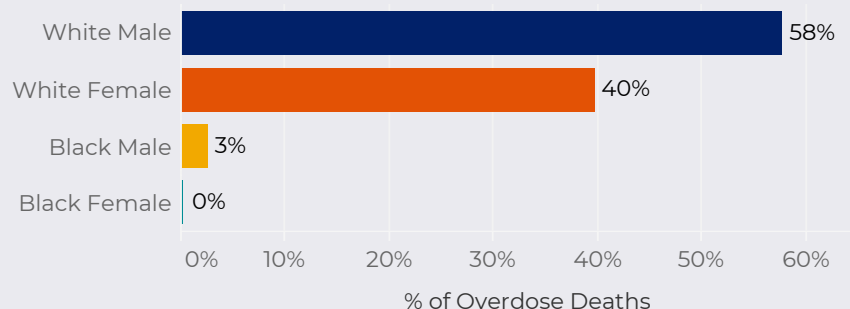
**Figure 2. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Type (2018-2022)**



**Figure 3. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Age Group (2018-2022)**



**Figure 4. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Race and Sex (2018-2022)**



## Texas County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**42**

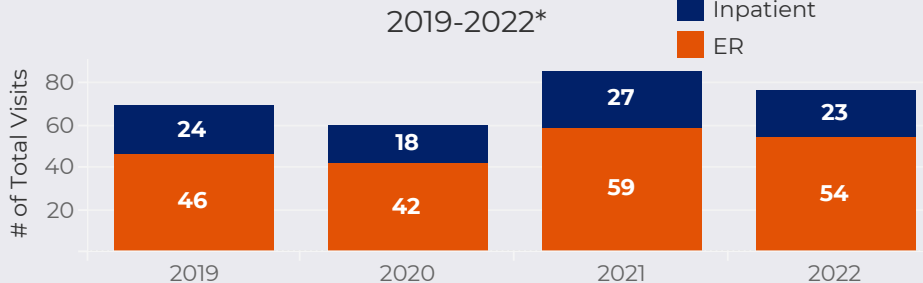
**FATAL**

drug overdoses in 2019 -  
2022

### Nonfatal Trends

Figure 1: Texas County is within the top five counties in the Southeast region for drug-related ER visits but had much lower rates for drug related-inpatient visits. Drug overdose ER and inpatient visits have remained relatively consistent throughout the four year period.

**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization**



### Fatal Trends

The following visualizations depict trends for **37** fatal overdoses that **occurred** in Texas County between 2019-2022.

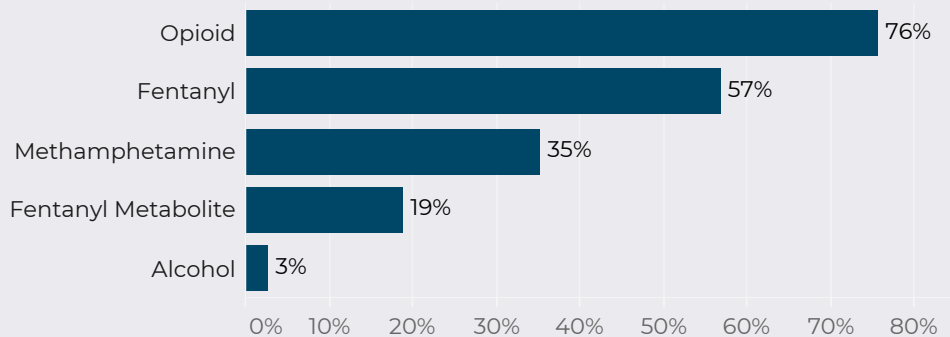
Figure 2: Seventy-six percent of fatal drug overdoses were caused by opioids. Fentanyl was among one of the most frequent substances to cause these overdoses, followed by Methamphetamine and Fentanyl Metabolites.

Figure 3: Seventy percent of overdose deaths in Texas County occurred at a residence. Of the remaining overdoses, 16% occurred in a jail or prison, 6% in a supervised residential facility, 3% on a street/road or sidewalk, and 3% in an unknown location.

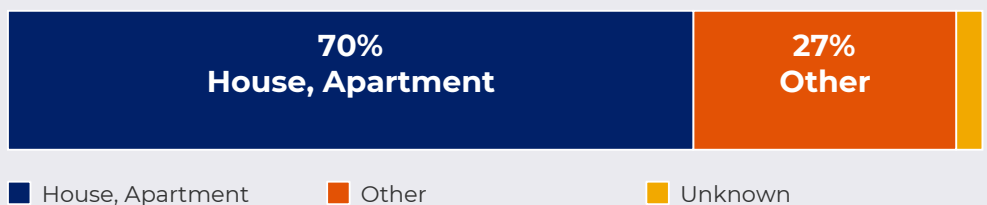
Figure 4: EMS were present at the scene of injury 95% of the time, and 70% of overdose deaths had a bystander present. Fifty-seven percent of overdose victims had a history of substance abuse, and 30% reported to have a current mental health condition.

**Figure 2. Top Substances that Caused Death\*\***

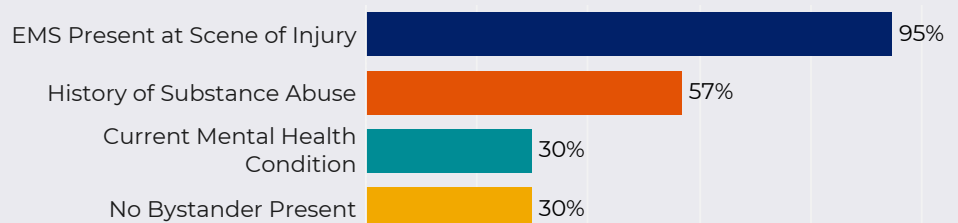
\*\* Drugs listed are those that were marked as a substance that caused death. Categories are not mutually exclusive.



**Figure 3. Overdose Location**



**Figure 4. Overdose Characteristics and Risk Factors**

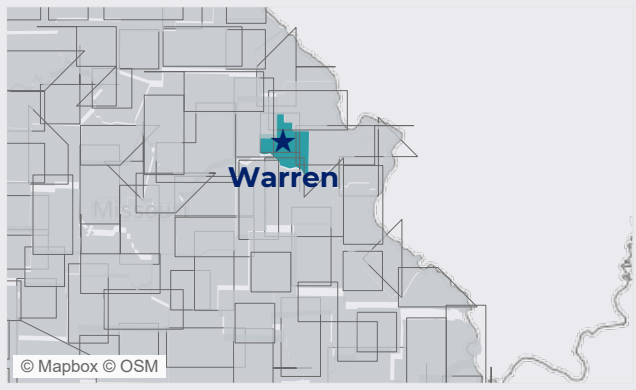


# Warren County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**71**

**FATAL**

drug overdoses in 2018-2022



## Fatal Trends

**Figure 2:** Warren County experienced 71 drug overdose deaths from 2018 to 2022. The majority of these drug overdose deaths (72%) were attributed to non-Heroin opioids such as Fentanyl, followed by non-opioid substances (20%), and Heroin (8%).

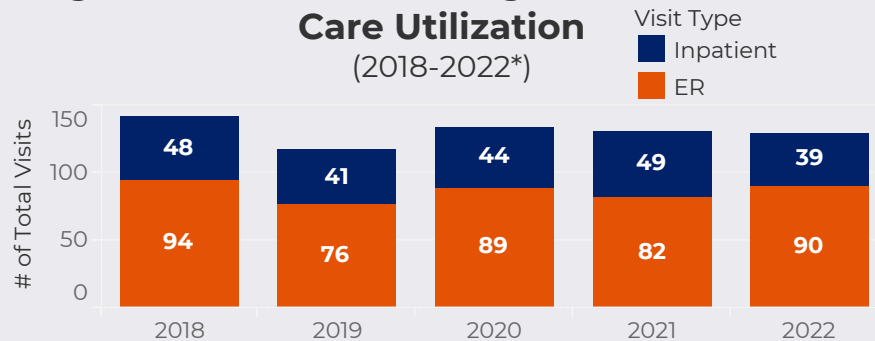
**Figure 3:** From 2018 to 2022, the 35 to 54 age group accounted for the highest percentage of drug overdose deaths in Warren County. This was followed by the 15 to 34 age group (25%), and the 55+ age group (14%).

**Figure 4:** Among drug overdose deaths in Warren County, White males had the highest percentage, with White females following at 28%, and Black males at 7%. There were no overdose deaths to Black females during this time period.

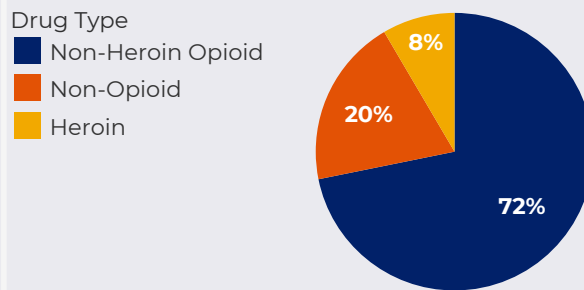
## Nonfatal Trends

**Figure 1:** Warren County residents have experienced a gradual decline in total drug overdose-related hospital visits. Since 2018, inpatient visits have decreased by 19%, while emergency room visits have decreased by only 4%. In 2019, the number of inpatient and emergency room visits was the lowest during this period.

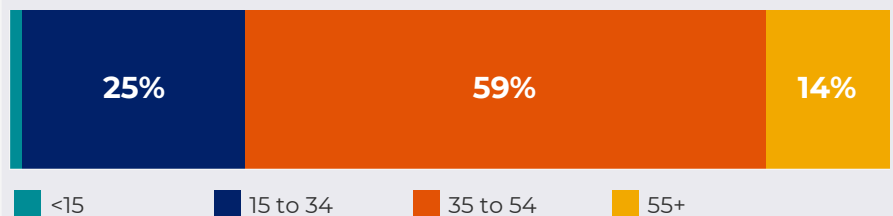
**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization (2018-2022\*)**



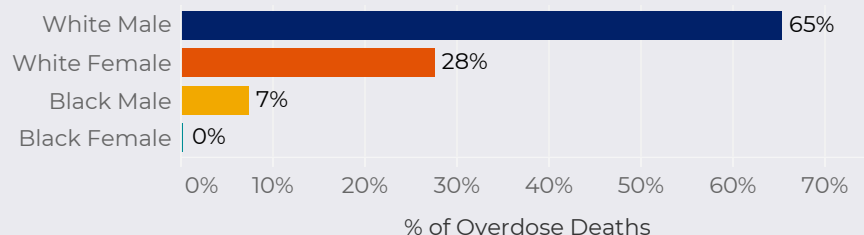
**Figure 2. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Type (2018-2022)**



**Figure 3. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Age Group (2018-2022)**



**Figure 4. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Race and Sex (2018-2022)**



# Washington County Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

**57**

**FATAL**

drug overdoses in 2018-2022



## Fatal Trends

**Figure 2:** Washington County experienced a total of 57 drug overdose deaths from 2018 to 2022. The majority of these deaths (61%) were attributed to non-Heroin opioids such as Fentanyl. Non-opioid substances, such as Methamphetamine or Cocaine, made up the remaining 39% of overdose deaths. There were no deaths involving Heroin during this time period.

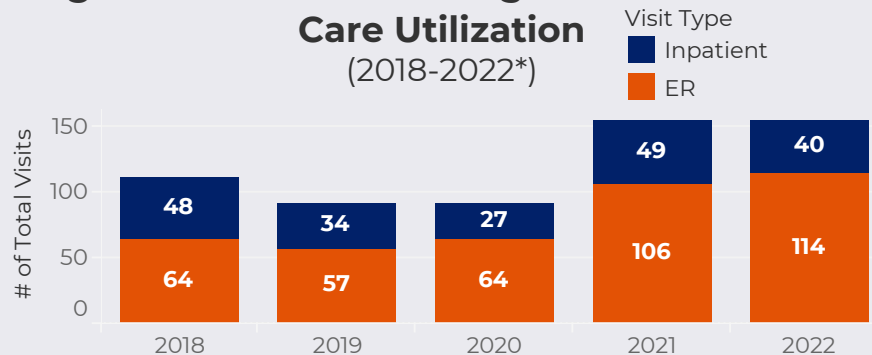
**Figure 3:** From 2018 to 2022, the 35 to 54 age group accounted for the highest percentage of drug overdose deaths in Washington County. This was followed by the 15 to 34 age group (32%) and the 55+ age group (14%). Individuals aged 15 and under made up 2% of the total overdose deaths.

**Figure 4:** The majority of drug overdose deaths within Washington County occurred to White males. One third of these deaths were White females, and Black males consisted of 5%. There were no deaths to Black females during this time period.

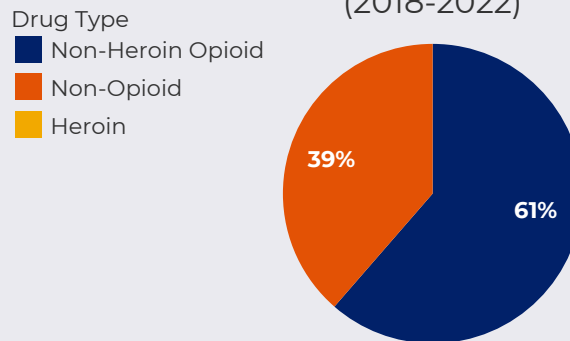
## Nonfatal Trends

**Figure 1:** Washington County experienced a peak in drug overdose-related hospital visits in 2021 with a total of 155 hospital visits. While inpatient visits have declined in 2022, ER visits have slightly risen.

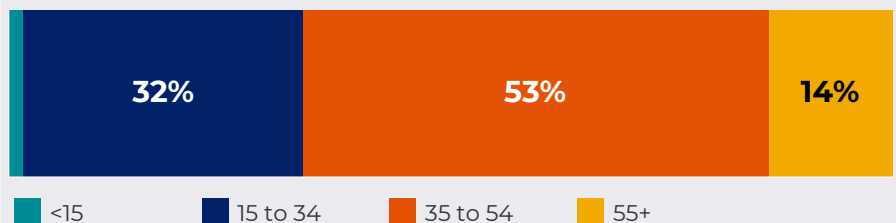
**Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization (2018-2022\*)**



**Figure 2. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Type (2018-2022)**



**Figure 3. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Age Group (2018-2022)**



**Figure 4. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Race and Sex (2018-2022)**

